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The Weather
Today—Mostly sunny and warm but not so humid. Highest temperature in the middle 80s. Chance for showers by evening. Yesterday—High, 82; low, 72.

The Washington Post

Single Copy 5c

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Single Atomic Bomb Rocks Japanese Army Base With Mightier Force Than 20,000 Tons of TNT To Open New Era of Power for Benefit of Man

Steel Tower Is Transformed Into Gas in Sensational Test In New Mexico Desert; Blind Girl 'Saw' Flash 120 Mi. Away

By International News Service

The War Department revealed yesterday that the blast of the new atomic bomb is so violent that nearby steel structures are utterly destroyed—not merely disintegrated, but transformed instantly into gas.

This sensational disclosure was made in a report on the opening of the "age of atomic energy," when the first United States atomic bomb was exploded on a remote section of the New Mexico desert on July 16, 1945.

Scene of the historic test, the Army said, was the Alamo Gordo Air Base, 120 miles southeast of Albuquerque.

The revolutionary bomb, destined to alter the aspect and future course of wars and perhaps the fate of mankind, was mounted on a steel tower.

Then assembled scientists retired to points from 6 to 10 miles from the scene of the detonation.

"At the appointed time," the Army recorded, "there was a blinding flash lighting up the whole area, brighter than the brightest daylight."

Darkening skies, the department stated, "had poured forth rain and lightning immediately up to the zero hour set for the drama.

"A mountain range three miles from the observation point stood out in bold relief as the bomb exploded.

"Then came a tremendous, sustained roar and a heavy pressure wave which knocked down two men inside of the control center."

Reached 40,000 Feet

The Army asserted that immediately afterward a huge multi-colored surging cloud rolled to an altitude of over 40,000 feet.

"Clouds in its path disappeared," the War Department declared.

"Soon the shifting sub-stratosphere winds dispersed the new gray mass."

The Army reported that the steel tower had been completely "vaporized."

"Where the tower had stood," the Army said, "there was a huge sloping crater."

The War Department said that a study of the crater gave scientific authorities the information they needed to plan "for the destruction effected in Japan today in the first military use of the atomic bomb."

Tension was at a tremendous pitch just before the explosion, the Army explained, because if the bomb had been too successful it might have meant that an uncontrollable, and therefore unusable weapon had been developed.

An old ranch house, the Army revealed, was the cradle of the revolutionary bomb. The Army said the great weapon was assembled there on the night of July 12.

Lives Were at Stake

'The full significance of the closing moments before the final factual test was not lost on the scientists," the Army recalled.

"They fully knew their position as pioneers into another age.

"They also knew that one false move would blast them and their entire efforts into eternity."

There were a few "bad" moments during the final assembly of the bomb, the Army said, when difficulty developed in putting together an important section.

The War Department pointed out that the entire unit had been machine-tooled to the finest measurement, but one part could not be inserted into another, but stuck tightly.

However, the Army said that Dr. R. F. Bacher of Cornell University, charged with the assembly of the vital core, was undaunted. He assured his associates that he could solve the problem, and in three minutes the basic assembly had been completed.

The Army said that other special teams, composed of key men in specific phases of science, then took

See BLAST, Page 2, Column 1

Atomic Bomb Packs Punch Of 2000 B-29s

The atomic bomb announced by President Truman yesterday packs a punch equivalent to that normally delivered by 2000 B-29s.

The President said the missile has an explosive force equal to 20,000 tons—40 million pounds—of TNT. Assuming a B-29 carries a bomb load of 10 tons of TNT, four 500-plane raids by the world's biggest bombers would be necessary to equal in destructive power the exploding fury of one atomic bomb.

The atomic bomb dwarfs by 2000 times the blast power of the British "grand slam" bomb, which weighed approximately 11 tons.

Power Comparison

New York, Aug. 6 (AP).—A faint idea of the power within the atomic bomb:

On June 6, 1917, a munitions ship blew up in a collision in Halifax, N. S., harbor; 1500 persons were killed, 4000 injured, 20,000 made homeless, 2½ square miles of the city devastated.

That munitions ship carried 3000 tons of TNT—about one seventh of the equivalent of the new bomb.

Seaboard Train, Freight Collide

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 6 (U.P.).—J. T. Perkins, chief dispatcher of the Seaboard Airline Railroad, said tonight that a Seaboard passenger train and a freight had collided near Lumpkin, Ga. He had no details.

French Munitions Blast Wrecks Train, Injures 10

Troyes, France, Aug. 6 (AP).—Three carloads of munitions exploded last night, wounding 10 persons and causing widespread damage in this city of 58,000 about 85 miles southeast of Paris. Set ablaze by the explosion were 103 cars carrying much-needed wool and cotton.

Jap Admiral Killed Leading Suicide Attack

San Francisco, Aug. 6 (U.P.).—The Japanese navy ministry disclosed today that Vice Admiral Seeichi Ito, a member of the naval general staff, was killed while leading a surface suicide attack against American ships off Okinawa last April.

Major Bong, Top Air Ace, Killed In Crash of Army P-80 Jet-Fighter

Made a Test Pilot As Safety Measure

Burbank, Calif., Aug. 6 (U.P.).—Maj. Richard Bong, America's top air ace who shot down 40 Jap planes, was killed today in the crash of an Army jet-fighter plane.

The curly-haired kid from Poplar, Wis., died testing a P-80 plane, a duty to which he had been assigned because the Army did not wish to risk losing him in an air clash.

Bong, who held the Congressional Medal of Honor for his spectacular series of successes against the Japanese, had been here for the past several weeks on his new duty.

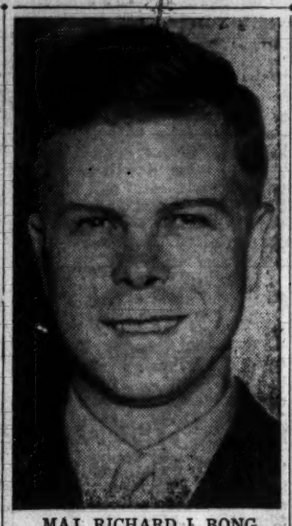
Witnesses said the plane soared from Lockheed air terminal and cruised around San Fernando Valley for about three hours before coming in for a landing.

An Army Transport Command pilot who saw the crash said Bong overshot the field. His plane swerved over a clump of trees and fell to earth in a vacant field.

A pyre of smoke and flame shot into the air.

One witness, John McKinney of North Hollywood, said he saw something fall out of the plane's tail.

"The plane started to wobble up and down, then went into a left bank and hit the ground. It exploded and burned and scattered wreckage over about a block square."



MAJ. RICHARD I. BONG

The scene was about a mile from

Overshoots Field; Got 40 Jap Planes

Lockheed terminal, near the intersection of Cahuenga and Oxnard blvds., and barely outside a crowded San Fernando Valley residential area.

Army officials arrived within minutes and took charge.

Mrs. Bong, the former Marjorie Vattendahl of Poplar, Wis., whom he married in February, was not at home, and army officers were posted at her cottage to break the news.

The cottage was one which he and his beautiful former schoolmate had found after pounding in vain on the doors of 30 prospective landlords. They finally rented it when newspapers carried the story of how the hero, assigned to vital war work, was unable to find a place to live.

He was 24 years old, and had been reported missing in action twice. These, he said, were "typographical errors." On one occasion, the right motor was shot out of his P-38, and he lost altitude, pouring smoke out behind. He landed at an emergency field and didn't get back to his base for two days.

The other time, he said, he landed at the wrong base and the "missing" report went out again.

General Groves Directed Work On New Bomb

Spent 2 Billions To Build 3 Plants In Utmost Secrecy

By the Associated Press

A soft spoken, mild-mannered Army construction engineer who believes in getting work done quickly directed the development of the new atomic bomb.

He is 48-year-old Maj. Gen Leslie R. Groves, who makes his home at 3805 36th st. nw.. He was plucked from the post of deputy Chief of Army Construction in the summer of 1942 to boss the war's best kept secret. During the last three years Groves has been running "Manhattan Engineer District"—a name given to insure secrecy in development of the devastating weapon.

Because of the extreme secrecy of his work, General Groves generally made his reports orally to the Secetary of War and the Chief of Staff.

Built Three Plants

To Groves fell the job of building the three atomic bomb production plants, obtaining the necessary materials for the bombs, coordinating the activity of the United States and Great Britain, directing the expenditure of the two billion dollars set aside for the project and guiding the complex organization participating in the work.

General Groves, a War Department statement said yesterday, called the atomic bomb a two billion dollar "calculated risk" which paid off.

"We knew there were definite and narrow chances throughout the entire program," General Groves said, "and while we did not know just when success would come, we knew it was worth doing, particularly after our intelligence learned the Germans were making efforts to solve the problem, how extensively we were unable to learn."

Groves said that some of the usual engineering procedures had to be junked, but that progress was

See GROVES, Page 2, Column 5

Atomic Bomb Marks Start Of New Science

By Howard W. Blakeslee
Associated Press Science Editor.

New York, Aug. 6.—The atomic bomb, by official description, is probably just a beginning of a new science, and not the terrific thing the size of a football or maybe a stove, that could wipe New York off the map in one explosion.

But it is the opening wedge, and the terrifying aspect at present is that no man can know how far its destructive effects may be developed.

The President said this bomb is 2000 times more powerful than the British earthquake bomb. But that does not mean it can spread its destruction 2000 times farther. Air and earth cushion explosions, so that their effects fall off rapidly in distance.

Mile Destruction Radius

The British bomb, for example, was unofficially given a radius of utter destruction of 100 yards, meaning a circle 200 yards in diameter. A bomb 200 times more powerful would probably cause equal destruction over a diameter of a mile or a little more.

The air waves would carry secondary destructive effects, like bowling over unstable walls and smashing windows for many miles.

The official reports say that uranium is the basic atomic material. This uranium drama be-

See SCIENCE, Page 9, Column 1

Bomb Staggers Imagination, Stimson Says

Reveals Herculean Effort on Part of Science, Industry

Text of a statement of Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson on the atomic bomb follows:

The recent use of the atomic bomb over Japan, which was today made known by the President, is the culmination of years of herculean effort on the part of science and industry working in cooperation with the military authorities. This development, which was carried forward by the many thousand participants with the utmost energy and the very highest sense of national duty, with the greatest secrecy and the most imperative of time schedules, probably represents the greatest achievement of the combined efforts of science, industry, labor and the military in all history.

The military weapon which has been forged from the products of this vast undertaking has an explosive force such as to stagger the imagination. Improvements will be forthcoming shortly which will increase by several fold the present effectiveness. But more important for the long range implications of this new weapon is the possibility

See STIMSON, Page 9, Column 3

Planes Strafe Tokyo Area as 5 Cities Blaze

Manila, Aug. 7 (Tuesday) (INS). More than 400 American planes were revealed today to have blanketed the south Japanese industrial center of Tarumizu with devouring flames Sunday in the heaviest raid on a single target by Far East Air Forces.

Heavy, medium and fighter bombers swept low over the enemy city in southern Kyushu Island for two hours, in conjunction with Strategic Air Force blows in which some 1100 United States planes battered Japan Sunday.

Guam (Tuesday), Aug. 7 (U.P.).—Waves of Mustang fighters, striking in the wake of a Superfortress raid which left fires visible 150 miles in four Japanese "death list" cities, bombed and strafed the Tokyo area yesterday, the enemy reported.

American dispatches, meanwhile, indicated that Admiral William F. Halsey's Third Fleet might be preparing to deliver its heaviest air-sea blow of the war against the Japanese homeland.

Reported Atomic Bomb Target

Tokyo also reported that the army center of Hiroshima, Japan's seventh largest city with a population of 350,000, was struck by a small number of Superfortresses which dropped both incendiary and demolition bombs starting at 8:20 a. m. Monday, Tokyo time (7:20 p. m. EWT Sunday).

Washington dispatches reported that President Truman announced that a new "atomic bomb," the most destructive force in history, was dropped on Hiroshima, 20 miles southwest of Kure. There was no immediate comment from the Twentieth Air Forch here.

The Japanese account of the raid on Hiroshima thus indicated that the single bomb, 2000 times more powerful than the biggest blockbuster ever used by the RAF, was so destructive that the enemy believed a number of normal bombs had been dropped.

Report Heavy Kyushu Blow

Tokyo reported that 130 Mustang fighters from Iwo hammered the greater Tokyo area in two waves yesterday morning, bombing and strafing airfields and transport. One fleet of 70 planes hit north of Tokyo and another of 60 struck points southeast, northeast and north of the capital. The enemy claimed seven planes shot down and three heavily damaged.

Tokyo also reported that 380 fighters and bombers from Okinawa raked Kyushu Sunday afternoon, concentrating on airfields and military installations.

As the air assault on Japan

See PACIFIC, Page 2, Column 7

What's an Atom? Here's Description From Dictionary

Of the atom, Funk and Wagnall's Unabridged Dictionary says:

"One of the hypothetical indivisible parts of which all matter is supposed to be formed (1) in modern scientific usage, the smallest portion into which matter can be divided, even by chemical separation and still preserve its identity; the chemists' unit: now held to be made up of electrically charged particles; some undergo spontaneous disintegration (such as radium)."

[There is a constant movement of atoms and scientists have long believed that if the atoms can be made to collide, or can be smashed by "bombarding" them with electrons or other particles, the energy released will destroy all matter within the force radius. Apparently, this is the principle on which the atomic bomb operates.—Editor's note.]

President Proclaims First Use of Greatest War Secret; Predicts Day When Gigantic Energy Will Change Industry

By Edward T. Folliard

Mankind has entered a new age, the age of atomic energy.

President Truman proclaimed the world-shaking event yesterday in a White House statement announcing the first use of history's greatest secret weapon—a single bomb that 16 hours before had dropped on Hiroshima, Japan, with a force greater than 20,000 tons of T.N.T.

"It is an atomic bomb," said the White House statement. "It is a harnessing of the basic power of the universe. The force from which the sun draws its power has been loosed against those who brought war to the Far East."

The explosion of that bomb, the most terrible missile ever invented, a fantasy at last fulfilled, must have been felt the length and breadth of Japan. Three weeks ago, when it was first tried out in the New Mexico desert, it was heard 300 miles away. In Albuquerque, 120 miles away, the flash caused a blind girl to exclaim "What was that?" The steel tower from which the bomb was dropped was transformed into vapor.

The bomb certainly will shorten the war against Japan, if it does not end it. And in the language of the War Department, it "may even be the instrumentality to end all wars."

May Supplement Coal

Looking beyond the war, President Truman saw a day when atomic energy, its role of destruction fulfilled, would be released to usher in a new era, in which it may "supplement the power that now comes from coal, oil and falling water." But before that era comes, he said, there must be a long period of intensive research.

Japan, it was stated by Secretary of War Stimson, "will not be in a position to use an atomic bomb in this war."

The "tremendous weapon," as Stimson called it, is an Anglo-American secret, developed at a cost of two billion dollars in the United States, and apparently is not known to Soviet Russia or any of our other Allies.

Heard for 300 Miles

The first test of the bomb was as little noted as the first flight of the Wright brothers at Kitty Hawk, which signalized the last great revolution in warfare. A news story told about a terrific explosion north of Santa Fe, N. Mex., and reported that people had heard it for a distance of 300 miles. That was all.

But that blast heralded what President Truman called "the greatest achievement of organized science in history."

The scene of the test was an isolated section of the Alamorgordo (N. Mex.) air base, 120 miles southeast of Albuquerque, and the time was 5:30 o'clock on the morning of July 16.

The scientists and military men took up their positions some distance away from the steel tower from which the bomb was to be released.

Tremendous Roar

When the bomb was released by remote control, there was a blinding flash 'brighter than the brightest daylight." Then came a tremendous sustained roar, and a great cloud "like a ball of fire" soared into the sky for a height of more than 40,000 feet.

When Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, head of the atomic bomb project, and Dr. Vannevar Bush, head of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, and the others reached the scene, they found that the steel tower had dissolved into gas, and where it had stood was a gigantic crater.

A War Department announcement, describing the epochal test, said:

"A revolutionary weapon destined to change war as we know it, or which may even be the instrumentatlity to end all wars, was set off with an impact which signalized man's entrance into a new physical world.

"A small amountof matter, the product of a chain of specially-constructed industrial plants, was made to release the energy of the universe, locked up within the atom from the beginning of time."

Once the New Mexico test had ended in success, the Army lost no time in going into action with the new and awful weapon. But first elaborate aerrangements were

See ATOM, Page 2, Column 8

Churchill Hails Roosevelt Role In Discovery

London, Aug. 6 (AP).—Former Prime Minister Churchill said tonight that it was "by God's mercy" that American and British, instead of German scientists, discovered the secret of atomic power "long mercifully withheld from man."

The success of the historic achievement, he added, stood "to the everlasting honor" of the late President Roosevelt.

Churchill's statement, released by his successor at No. 10 Downing Street, Clement Attlee, advised the Japanese in effect to surrender or face utter destruction.

Time for Jap Realization

"It is now for Japan to realize, in the glare of the first atomic bomb which has smitten her, what the consequences will be of indefinite continuance of this means of maintaining the rule of law in the world," he asserted.

Churchill said that German efforts toward developing atomic power "were on a considerable scale, but were far behind," although the Nazis possessed some atomic power secrets.

He disclosed that one factor entering into the Allied victory i nthe momentous race of the laboratories was a daring raid in the winter of 1942-43 on German installations in Norway.

He said Norwegian and British commando volunteers raided at a heavy loss of life Nazi stores of "heavy water, an element in one of the possible processes."

Triumph of Human Genius

For Roosevelt's and the United States' part in the world-shaking development, Churchill had this tribute:

"The whole burden of execution, including the setting up of plants and many technical processes . . . constitutes one of the greatest triumphs of American—or indeed, human-genius of which there is record.

"Moreover, the decision to make these enormous expenditures upon the project, which, however, hopefully established by American and British research remained nevertheless a heart-shaking risk, stands to the everlasting honor of President Roosevelt and his advisers."

The former Prime Minister praised as "most valuable" the

See CHURCHILL, Page 2, Col. 1.

Shangri-La Diary

Queen Was Friendly to Wac, Showing Desire to Adopt Her

WAC Margaret Hastings tells in the following chapter of "Shangri-La Diary" how she first made friends with the valley queen only to fall out of grace when the king decided he wanted the pretty white girl to share his throne.)

CHAPTER XVI.

By Wac Corpl Margaret Hastings

Written Exclusively for International News Special Service
(World Copyright and All Rights Reserved)

Owego, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Royalty was neither remote nor inaccessible in Shangri-La. Back in little hidden valley, Pete—the local chief—and his wife had been our devoted friends.

Now in the larger valley of Shangri-La, the chief and his regal Queen were equally friendly. Within 48 hours after our arrival at the glider strip, the Queen and I were boon companions.

Corpl. Hastings

All we lacked, from the American point of view, was a front porch and a couple of rocking chairs. Again, it was a case of the understanding heart, for neither of us was ever able to understand a word of the other's language. Only once was that understanding strained.

I went in and out of the village every day with Sergeant Baylon when he paid his medical calls, and with Sergeant Valasco who always accompanied him. Sometimes the Queen would come half way down the trail to meet me. Occasionally the trail was rough or we would have to cross small streams with precarious log bridges.

"Queen, I'm not so good at this. I guess you'll have to help me," I'd say when we'd come to a bad place in the trail. She always knew what I meant. The Queen would take my hand in her's and give me an assist along the way.

Once the sergeants teased me because I couldn't keep up with them. But only once. The Queen obviously sensed from their tone that they were making fun of me. She turned on them and there was no mistaking the fact that they were getting a royal dressing down, for such unseemingly behavior toward a royal guest.

Queen Mary in all her furbelows and turbans never looked or acted

See SHANGRI-LA, Page 2, Col. 3

30 Years In Congress

Sen. Hiram W. Johnson Dies In Sleep at Naval Hospital

Senator Hiram Warren Johnson (R., Calif.), an unrelenting isolationist through two wars and one of America's great public figures of yesteryear, died yesterday at the Bethesda Naval Hospital, only a few weeks before his seventy-nineth birthday.

Capt. Robert E. Duncan, his physician, gave cause of death as thrombosis of a cerebral artery. He had been in the hospital for about 2½ weeks, but his health had been failing for several years.

Death came at 6:40 a. m. while the Senator was in deep sleep. Mrs. Johnson, who had been his almost constant companioh in recent months and whom the Senator affectionately called "the boss," was at the bedside. Their son, Lieut. Col. Hiram W. Johnson, jr., en rbute by plane from California, arrived too late.

Johnson's death brought to a close nearly 30 years og service in the Senate. Next to Senator Kenneth McKellar (D., Tenn.), the president pro tempore, he was the oldest member from the point of service.

A striking figure in the Senate since first elected to Congress in 1916, Johnson played a leading part in defeating President Wilson's League of Nations covenant and later in opposing adherence to the World Court. He had been expected to take a lead in opposition to the recently approved United Nations charter, but illness prevented him from getting into the debate. However, when the

See JOHNSON, Page 8, Column 4

Temblor Recorded Same Day Bomb Landed on Japan

By the United Press

There was a faint murmur on the seismograph at Georgtown University Sunday night at 6:22 p. m., the same day the first atomic bomb was dropped upon Japan from an American plane.

University officials were reluctant, however, to attribute the disturbance to repercussions from the powerful new explosive. They said it was "highly improbable" that the explosions of the atom bomb would be registered half-way around the globe.

The officials said it was likely the shock was caused by a minor earth tremor "not too far distant."

President Truman Reveals

Blast Power of New Weapon Most Terrific in War Annals

Following is the text of President Truman's statement, announcing first use of the atomic bomb:

Sixteen hours ago an American airplane dropped one bomb on Hiroshima, an important Japanese army base. That bomb had more power than 20,000 tons of TNT. It had more than 2000 times the blast power of the British "Grand Slam" which is the largest bomb ever yet used in the history of warfare.

The Japanese began the war from the air at Pearl Harbor. They have been repaid many fold. And the end is not yet. With this bomb we have now added a new and revolutionary increase in destruction to supplement the growing power of our armed forces. In their present form these bombs are now in production and even more powerful forms are in development.

It is an atomic bomb. It is a harnessing of the basic power of the universe. The force from which the sun draws its powers has been loosed against those who brought war to the Far East.

Before 1939, it was the accepted belief of scientists that it was theoretically possible to release atomic energy. But no one knew any practical method of doing it. By 1942, however, we knew that the Germans were working feverishly to find a way to add atomic energy to the other engines of war with which they hoped to enslave the world. But they failed. We may be grateful to Providence that the

See TEXT, Page 2, Column 6

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BLAST

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over their specialized parts of the complicated bomb assembly.

Raised on Tower

Finally, the Army said, the unit which was to determine the success or failure of the entire project was elevated to the top of the doomed steel tower.

This occurred on the morning of Saturday, July 14, and all that day and the next work continued in preparation for the blast that may well change future history.

The Army said that in addition to the apparatus necessary to cause detonation, there had to be complete automatic instrumentation to determine all the reactions of the bomb.

Originally, the Army said, the explosion was scheduled for 4:15 p. m. on July 16, but it was held up for an hour and a half due to bad weather.

The nearest observation point was set up 10,000 yards south of the tower, where the controls for the test were located in a timber and earth shelter.

Actual detonation of the great bomb was in charge of Dr. K. T. Bainbridge, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Other leaders in the group included General Groves, Dr. Vannevar Bush and Dr. James Conant. They were in an observation post 17,000 yards from the tower.

Last man to inspect the cosmic bomb was Bainbridge.

Specially equipped tanks were wheeled into the area to determine the effects of the blast after the explosion had ripped a vast crater in the earth and vaporized the steel tower.

Press Cooperated

The test would have attracted the world's attention, the Army pointed out, had it not been held in desolate desert lands, and that the Army had the cooperation of newspapers in the vicinity.

War Department officials pointed out one of the most significant results of the explosion—a blind person perceived the flash.

The blind person was a girl, near Albuquerque, 120 miles from the scene.

When the flash painted the desert sky, before the roar of the distant explosion could be heard, the girl exclaimed:

"What was that!"

Personal impressions of the test, as recorded by some of the Army men and scientists who took part, were made public yesterday by the war department.

"Two minutes before the scheduled firing time, all persons lay face downward with their feet pointing toward the explosion," General Groves' report said.

"Most of the individuals in accordance with orders, shielded their eyes.

"First came a burst of light of a brilliance beyond any comparison. We all rolled over and looked through dark glasses at the ball of fire. About 40 seconds later came the shock wave followed by the sound, neither of which seemed very startling after our complete astonishment at the extraordinary lighting intensity."

Groves said that "a massive cloud was formed which surged and billowed upward with tremendous power, reaching the sub-stratosphere in about five minutes."

"Two supplementary explosions of minor effect other than the lighting occurred in the cloud shortly after the main explosion," Groves added.

"The cloud traveled at great height first in the form of a ball, then mushroomed, then changed into a long trailing chimney-shaped column, and finally was sent in several directions by the varying winds at the different elevations."

Everyone in the control shelter knew "the awful potentialities" of the thing that was about to happen, Brig. Gen. Thomas Ferrell, Grove's assistant, said.

Reached Into Unknown

They reached, he recounted, figuratively into the unknown.

"In that brief moment," the general said, "the tremendous efforts of the brains and brawn of all these people came suddenly and startlingly to the fullest fruition.

"Dr. Oppenheimer, on whom had rested a very heavy burden, grew tenser as the seconds ticked off. He scarcely breathed. He held onto a post to steady himself.

"The last few seconds he stared directly ahead and then when the announcer (on a special radio hookup used by the scientists) shouted 'now' and there came this tremendous burst of light followed shortly thereafter by the growling roar of the explosion, his face relaxed into an expression of relief."

Ferrell recalled that several observers standing back of the shelter were knocked flat by the blast.

"No matter what might happen now, all knew that the impossible scientific job had been done," Ferrell said.

"Atomic fission would no longer be hidden in the cloisters of the theoretical physicists' dreams."

Ferrell said that the atomic bomb "was almost grown at birth."

"It was a great new force," he declared, "to be used for good or evil. There was a feeling in that shelter that those concerned with its nativity should dedicate their lives to the mission that it would always be used for good and never for evil."

Farrell added that everyone present felt that he had witnessed the birth of a new age—"the age of atomic energy."

"Everyone felt a profound new responsibility to help in guiding into the right channels the tremendous forces which had been unlocked for the first time in history.

Speedy End Known

"As to the present war, there was a feeling that no matter what else might happen, we now had the means to insure its speedy conclusion and save thousands of American lives."

Farrell said that the atomic discovery "would prove to be immeasurably more important than the discovery of electricity or any of the other great discoveries which have so affected our existence."

"The effect," he said, "could well be called unprecedented, magnificent, beautiful, stupendous and terrifying. No man-made phenomenon of such tremendous power has ever occurred before."

Farrell said that the explosion lighted "every peak, crevice and ridge of the nearby mountain range with a clarity and beauty that cannot be described but must be seen to be imagined."

"It was that beauty the great poets dream about, but describe most poorly and inadequately," he said.

Farrell concluded that words are "inadequate" tools for "the job of acquainting those not present with the physical, mental and psychological effects."

CHURCHILL

From Page 1

contribution of the Canadian government which "provided both indispensable raw material for the project as a whole, and also the necessary facilities for work on one section of the project which has been carried out in Canada by the three governments in partnership."

Praises Marvelous Secrecy

The "wonderful work and marvelous secrecy" of Secretary of War Henry Stimson and the U. S. Army administration, he said, "cannot be sufficiently admired."

British and American efforts wert merged, Churchill said, after he received a letter from Roosevelt October 11, 1941, suggesting that the investigations might be "coordinated and even jointly conducted."

Several British scientists were sent to the United States under complete secrecy.

"By the summer of 1942," the statement said, "this expanded program of research had confirmed with surer and broader foundations the promising forecasts which had been made a year earlier."

Dr. E. Slade, research controller of imperial chemical industries and one of the experts engaged in developing the Allies' new terrible weapon of destruction, commented that the atomic bomb "seems to have done what was expected of it." Slade said he could not go into details now but understood that a fuller official statement of the nature of the bomb would be released later.

Some Extravagant Rumors

"I think people had a pretty general idea of the bomb," said the British scientist, "but there certainly have been some rather extravagant rumors current about it. When people talk about the bomb obliterating everything within a radius of 100 miles—well, that's a rather long way, isn't it?"

Slade said that researchers so far had learned how to bottle and release atomic energy and "the next thing is to discover how to harness it so that it will serve industry."

Churchill also emphasized his deep interest in possible future results of the discovery.

"This revelation of the secrets of nature," he said, "long mercifully withheld from man, should arouse the most solemn reflections in the mind and conscience of every human being capable of comprehension.

"We must indeed pray that these awful agencies will be made to conduce to peace among nations and that instead of wreaking measureless havoc upon the entire globe they may become a perennial fountain of world prosperity."

Called World-Shaking

Ottawa, Aug. 6 (U.P.).—President Truman's disclosure of the existence of the atomic bomb was described today by Prime Minister Mackenzie King as "a world-shaking announcement."

Toward the end of the morning session of the Dominion-Provincial Conference, the Prime Minister interrupted the proceedings to read a statement by Munitions Minister C. D. Howe.

Howe, a member of the combined policy committee in charge of developing the bomb, revealed that Canadian scientists, working in utmost secrecy in a 10,000-acre plant 80 miles northeast of Ottawa, cooperated in the development of the bomb.

Howe said President Truman's disclosure today of the use of the new bomb probably "will go down in history as one of the most important scientific and military announcements ever made by the head of a great nation.

Cites Real Significance

"The real significance," Howe said, "does not lie in the fact that this new bomb has accomplished an almost incredible feat of destruction, important as the fact may be; its significance is that this bomb is a sign which all can appreciate that the basic problems of the release of energy atomic fission have been solved, and that the unbelievably large amounts of energy which scientists have long believed to be associated with matter can now be made available for practical use."

Six Area Men Graduate From Carlisle School

Six local men were among a large class just graduated from the Medical Field Service School, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. The men, all first lieutenants, are now qualified for field duty with troops. They are Harvey H. Ammerman, MC, 2944 2d st. se.; Allan B. Coleman, MC, 1308 Farragut st. nw.; James F. Dowd, MC, 7815 12th st. nw.; Kenneth E. Blundon, MC, 2307 Forest Glen rd., Silver Spring; Kenneth L. Partlow, MC, 707 Garland ave., Takoma Park, Md., and John A. Hughes, MC, 1324 Emerson st. nw.

Led in the Development of the Atomic Bomb

DID THE IMPOSSIBLE—This trio of scientists, two from the United States and the third from Great Britain, working in a practically unknown field pieced together complex segments of scientific knowledge to win the $2,000,000,000 gamble that produced the atomic bomb. Left to right are: Sir James Chadwick, Cambridge University physicist, who represented Great Britain; Dr. Richard C. Tolman, dean of the graduate school of the California Institute of Technology, who now lives at 4420 50th st. nw., and Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, the officer in charge of the project, who lives at 3508 36th st. nw.

SHANGRI-LA

From Page 1

more regal than this little black woman dressed only in a jungle G-string. We used to pass the community commote patch on the way to the village. There were always several native girls working in this one-crop garden. Whenever they stopped to stare at us and giggle, the Queen gave them a piece of the royal mind. Obviously, she was telling them to get back to work and stop wasting their time.

The Queen would roast these sweet potatoes for me when I came to call. We would sit around in the one-story communal room where the women did the cooking and munch hot potatoes. I never could get them to try the potatoes with the butter I'd bring over from camp.

This communal room, around which the other thatched huts were clustered, was about 12 feet long and only three to four feet wide. There was always a fire burning at one end of the room. As soon as the Sergeants, the Queen and I went into the narrow little room, natives would pile in after us until not even "S.R.O." remained.

The Queen was a dignified hostess as she handed around sweet potatoes and lighted our cigarettes from the community fire. It was obvious that Her Majesty did not think much of my GI clothes. She did her best to get me to swap them for the G-string of woven twigs worn b herself and her ladies in waiting. I just clutched my khaki the tighter about me.

Amused By Comb

Oddly enough, it was something no more compromising than a 10-cent comb that almost brought a rift between myself and the queen. One day when I was visiting her in the village, I absent-mindedly took a comb out of the pocket of my GI shirt and ran it through my hair.

The queen was enchanted. She had never seen a comb before or anyone doing such queer things to their hair. The other natives were equally delighted with this toy. Half the village gathered 'round and I ombed my hair until my arm was tired.

Finally, I handed the comb over to Her Majesty. But she wanted to comb my hair, not her own woolly locks. She carefully combed my hair down over my face. Just as carefully, I combed it back. But the queen took the comb and again my coiffeur was over my face.

Sergt. Valasco was about to put a stop to this beauty business when the chief decided to join the game. He started to run his hands through my hair. This was a good will gesture from which I shrank inwardly. But I didn't want to offend his and his followers. So I sat still a moment and said "Uhn-uhn-uhn" at what I deemed were appropriate intervals in his conversation

Sergeant Worried

What the conversation was all about I had no more idea than the man in the moon until I caught a glimpse of Sergeant Valasco's face and then the Queen's.

The sergeant, in his three weeks at the glider strip, had picked up a smattering of the native pargon. And whatever the chief was saying, Sergeant didn't like! When I looked at the Queen, I could see that she liked it even less. Suddenly the Queen burst into excited and vehement conversation.

"Scram," Sergeant Valseco said to me in a tone that literally gave wings to my feet as we left the village.

"I guess you could have swapped the title of 'corporal' for that of 'queen,' the sergeant said as he hurried me back to camp. "Yessir, as near as I can make out, you could have been queen.

"But I don't think it would have been a very healthy occupation or one with much of a future," the sergeant continued "I guess you might have been Queen but I also suspect you might have been dead. I don't think the present Queen would have liked it."

"But I don't want to be queen," I said indignantly. "I just want to get out of this valley."

"I hope you an make the queen believe that story," the sergeant said.

I was more upset than elated at the offer of a crown. I liked the queen and I certainly didn't want to make any enemies in Shangri La. I wondered what on earth the queen would do the next time we met.

She did nothing, as a matter of fact, except be her old friendly self. Apparently she didn't hold the episode against me. But back at camp we all had a feeling that the chief had probably caught a proper wigging the moment I fled the village.

The queen tried to get me to stay in the day room and sleep there. Sergeants Valasco and Baylon told me they were certain she wanted to adopt me. But I didn't think my father back in Owego would like that very much.

Wanted to Adopt Her

The other village women were friendly, too and equally willing to adopt me. At least, their eagerness for me to be one of them almost cost me four fingers one day when we were visiting in the village. By this time I had persuaded the chief to let McCollom and Decker visit the village, too And thank goodness I did, for the lieutenant saved my fingers.

As we were sitting around, hobnobbing with our village friends, several of the women gathered around me. Through sign language they told me to put out my right hand. As I did so, one of the women raised a stone ax to strike my hand.

I was so amazed by this first sign of violence in the natives that I could scarcely move. It was McCollom who leaped in and shoved me aside.

"They aren't trying to kill you, Maggie," McCollom said. "This is just all good clean fun. They have a peculiar custom. When a girl is of marriageable age, they chop off the tips of all the fingers on her right hand. I guess this is a hint to you to nab off one of us handsome guys."

"I still have all my fingers!

In every way, we got along phenomenally well with the natives. Within a day after his arrival, Alex Cann, the photographer, had a crew of natives following him around, carrying his equipment for him. Far from being superstitious of the two medics, the natives worshipped them.

Only once did Captain Walters interfere with the free medical servvice. One of the village women had a baby. The natives wanted Sergeant Baylon's help during the delivery. But the captain forbade it, fearing that if anything happened to the woman or the baby, the natives might turn on all of us.

No Trace of Religion

We never found a single shred of evidence in either valley that the natives had a trace of religion. There were no idols, no altars, nothing to indicate that they worshipped any force in or out of nature.

"They're believers in mankind and that's all the religion they seem to have," Captain Walters once explained in a radio conversation with Major Gardner in the Army plane above us. That is as eloquent a summary and a tribute as anyone could make to the behavior or these simple, kindly people.

"I think the natives definitely consider us superior persons," Captain Walters said in this same radio conversation. "We have no trouble in getting them to do anything for us.

"But it scares 'em to death when you buzz this valley with the plane. They're used to the planes and to the parachutes. But they don't like to be buzzed.

There was no more buzzing the valley when the planes came over from then on.

Captain Walters and Alex used to take long walks over Shangri-La. They came to the conclusion that the natives were a dying race.

Little War Evidence

The natives seemed a peaceful people, although suspicious of persons from other villages or different parts of the valley. Really friendly relations existed only between two or three neighboring villages, but no more. There was no federation or united states of Shangri-La. Each village had its own chief, but there was no overall head man for the whole valley.

The only evidences of warfare we ever saw were several skeletons along a native trail we followed one day when we tried to explore the river. One warrior had been shot through the heart with an arrow. Another had died from a spear driven through his head.

Every piece of equipment we had in camp fascinated the natives. Yet they wanted none of it. They would use a good GI ax or jungle knife when doing work for us. But they reverted to the stone ax the minute they had anything to do for themselves. They would never accept an ax or a machete from us.

The natives of Shangri-La are a wise people. They are happy. They know when they'll well off. They are too smart to permit a few chance visitors from Mars to change the rhythm of centuries.

(Copyright, King Features Syndicate, Inc.)

(Tomorrow—Our rescue from Shangri-La.

GROVES

From Page 1

made "through determination and the willingness to take a chance."

Paid Dividends

These chances paid dividends, Groves said, adding that the scientists, contractors and others who helped with the work were entitled to a "great tribute."

The War Department said that the late President Roosevelt took great personal interest in the atomic bomb project and received regular reports from Secretary of War Stimson and General Groves. After President Roosevelt's death,

Gen. Groves Kept Top Secret From His Wife

Maj. Gen. Leslie Richard Groves, key man in the two-billion-dollar project which produced the atomic bomb, kept the nation's top military secret from his wife, she said yesterday.

"I didn't know anything about it until this morning—the same as evryone else," Mrs. Groves said. The couple lives at 3508 36th st. nw.

Groves conferred with President Truman and brought him up to date with the project.

General Groves is the son of a former Presbyterian clergyman and Army chaplain. His father is Leslie R. Groves, who at the time of General Groves' birth on August 17, 1896, was pastor of the First Presbyteran Church at Albany, N. Y.

General Groves entered Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1914 and left there two years later to go to West Point where he was a second-string center on the football team. He received his commission in the engineers in 1918 and was assigned to the engineers school at Fort Belvoir, Va.

Missed Death in 1928

He made a trip to Europe in 1919-20 and then returned to this country for duty at various Army posts. In 1928 during a tour in Vermont he narrowly escaped death in a TNT explosion which took the life of his first sergeant. He went to Nicaragua in 1928 for survey work on the proposed Nicaraguan interoceanic canal and then returned in 1931 to the Office of the Chief of Engineers in Washington. Subsequently, he attended the Command and General Satff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., served as assistant to the division chief of the Missouri Engineer Division, served briefly again in Nicaragua and then in 1940 he became special assistant to the quartermaster general. He later headed the operations branch of the construction division in the Quartermaster Corps and then was named deputy chief of Army construction.

Atomic Bomb One-Tenth Size Of Blockbuster

London, Aug. 6 (AP).—A commentator for the British Ministry of Aircraft Production, making the first disclosure regarding the size of the new atomic bomb, said tonight it is "10 times smaller than a blockbuster (two tons) but many times as powerful."

This apparently would mean the new bomb weighs about 400 pounds.

London, Aug. 6 (INS).—A British scientist who is engaged in secret research on atomic forces, declared tonight that the atomic bomb as described by President Truman should weight no more than 10 pounds.

TEXT

From Page 1

Germans got the V-1's and the V-2's late and in limited quantities and even more grateful that they did not get the atomic bombs at all.

The battle of the laboratories held fateful risks for us as well as the battles of the air, land and sea, and we have now won the battle of the laboratories as we have won the other battles.

Resources Pooled

Beginning in 1940, before Pearl Harbor, scientific knowledge useful in war was pooled between the United States and Great Britain, and many priceless helps to our victories have come from that arrangement. Under that general policy the research on the atomic bomb was begun. With American and British scientists working together, we entered the race of discovery against the Germans.

The United States had available the large number of scientists of distinction in the many needed areas of knowledge. It had the tremendous industrial and financial resources necessary for the project and they could be devoted to it without undue impairment of other vital war work. In the United States the laboratory work and the production plants, on which a substantial start had already been made, would be out of reach of enemy bombing, while at the time Britain was exposed to constant air attack and was still threatened with the possibility of invasion. For these reasons Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt agreed that it was wise to carry on the project here.

125,000 Were Employed

We now have two great plants and many lesser works devoted to the production of atomic power. Employment during peak construction numbered 125,000 and over 65,000 individuals are even now engaged in operating the plants. Many have worked there for two and a half years. Few know what they have been producing. They see great quantities of material going in and they see nothing coming out of these plants, for the physical size of the explosive charge is exceedingly small. We have spent two billion dollars on the greatest scientific gamble in history—and won.

Marvel of History

But the greatest marvel is not the size of the enterprise, its secrecy, nor its cost, but the achievement of scientific brains in putting together infinitely complex pieces of knowledge held by many men in different fields of science into a workable plan. And hardly less marvelous has been the capacity of industry to design, and of labor to operate, the machines and methods to do things never done before so that the brain child of many minds came forth in physical shape and performed as it was supposed to do. Both science and industry worked under the direction of the United States Army, which achieved a unique success in managing so diverse a problem in the advancement of knowledge in an amazingly short time. It is doubtful if such another combination could be got together in the world. What has been done is the greatest achievement of organized science in history. It was done under high pressure and without failure.

We are now prepared to obliterate more rapidly and completely every productive enterprise the Japanese have above ground in any city. We shall destroy their docks, their factories and their communications. Let there be no mistake; we shall completely destroy Japan's power to make war.

Now Up to Japan

It was to spare the Japanese people from utter destruction that the ultimatum of July 26 was issued at Potsdam. Their leaders promptly rejected that ultimatum. If they do not now accept our terms they may expect a rain of ruin from the air, the like of which has never been seen on this earth. Behind this air attack will follow sea and land forces in such numbers and power as they have not yet seen and with the fighting skill of which they are already well aware.

The Secretary of War, who has kept in personal touch with all phases of the project, will immediately make public a statement giving further details.

His statement will give facts concerning the sites at Oak Ridge near Knoxville, Tenn., and at Richland near Pasco, Wash., and an installation near Santa Fe., N. Mex. Although the workers at the sites have been making materials to be used in producing the greatest destructive force in history they have not themselves been in danger beyond that of many other occupations, for the utmost care has been taken of their safety.

Research Needed

The fact that we can release atomic energy ushers in a new era in man's understanding of nature's forces. Atomic energy may in the future supplement the power that now comes from coal, oil, and falling water, but at present it cannot be produced on a basis to compete with them commercially. Before that comes there must be a long period of intensive research.

ATOM

From Page 1

made for the handling of the announcement.

President Truman was notified in Potsdam. Ten days after the New Mexico test, he and Winston Churchill and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek joined in an ultimatum to the Japanese.

In the statement which he drafted on the Cruiser Augusta and had issued at the White House yesterday, President Truman said:

"It was to spare the Japanese people from utter destruction that the ultimatum of July 25 was issued at Potsdam. Their leaders promptly rejected that ultimatum.

"If they do not now accept our terms they may expect a rain of ruin from the air, the like of which has never been seen on this earth . . ."

Secretary Stimson said that scientists were confident that even more powerful atomic bombs would be developed in the years ahead.

He added that the bomb, even in its present form, "should prove a tremendous aid in shortening the war against Japan."

PACIFIC

From Page 1

reached a record pitch, it was disclosed that Canada was getting into the Pacific war in strength. The first Canadian contingents already have arrived in this area, it was announced by Col. Richard S. Malone, director of Canadian Army public relations.

He said the Canadians, battle-hardened in Europe, would use American arms and had already taken freshener courses in Kentucky. The Canadians will throw 30,000 troops into the Pacific—all of them crack units of European veterans—and they will be supplemented by Royal Canadian Air Force squadrons and about 60 warships, including two aircraft carriers, two cruisers, and numerous destroyers and frigates.

Fleet Keeps Foe Guessing

A dispatch from United Press War Correspondent Ernest Hoberecht aboard a Third Fleet warship speculated on the possibility of the fleet returning to action, after breaking off its devastating assaults on July 30 with a massive carried plane blow against central Honshu.

He said the Japanese would give a lot to know where the fleet was, adding that "we could be off kyushu, off Tokyo or steaming through the cold waters of Hokkaido. In fact we could be at all places at once."

Pilots returning from Monday's pre-dawn Superfortress raids against Maebashi and Nichinomiya-Mikage on Honshu; Imabari on Shikoku; Saga on Kyushu and the Ube synthetic oil plant in southwestern Honshu said raging fires were kindled in all target areas by 3850 tons of bombs dropped from 580 of the sky giants, only one of which was lost.

Fourteen cities of the Twentieth Air Force's "death list" now have been hit since the first warning to evacuate or die was issued on July 18 and 17 others still were awaiting promised attacks.

While radio Tokyo admitted that a small number of American Superfortresses had raided Hiroshima, there was no mention of any unusual blast.

Observers here believed the atomic bomb may have been a delayed action type which would give the American planes sufficient time to fly out of range of the blast effect.

Reconnaisance planes that flew over the city later found an impenetrable cloud of dust and smoke obscuring the target area.

Hiroshima, a city of 318,000, is in the southern section of the Japanese home island of Honshu some 400 miles west southwest of Tokyo. It contains large military supply depots and manufactures large guns, tanks, machine tools and aircraft parts.

The city proper, together with its Ujima Port district, covers an area four by three miles. There is an industrial and military storage district to the east that is three miles long and one mile wide.

It is possible that the atomic bomb may have destroyed a major portion of the city. The effect will not be known until the huge clouds of smoke and dust subside sufficiently for aerial reconnaissance.

Potsdam Causes German Suicides

Stockholm, Aug. 6 (U.P.).—The newspaper idningen said today that a "suicide wave" has swept Germany since results of the Potsdam Conference were announced.

The suicides have occurred mostly among the intellectual class and among businessmen with families, the newspaper said. It said that 1200 Germans took their lives in Berlin, 600 in Leipzig, 450 in Frankfurt-on-the-Main and Hamburg and 300 in Cologne.

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A survey among essential travelers, since removal of overnight sleepers between Chicago and these points by ODT order, shows overwhelming preference for morning departure from Chicago to accommodate eastern connections, with early evening arrival at Des Moines.

Effective Sunday, August 5, 1945

Train No. 11-1—Des Moines Limited (consolidation with Train No. 11) will leave Chicago 9:40 am, instead of 9:10 am. Arrive Rock Island 1:55 pm, arrive Des Moines 6:10 pm. Equipment of Des Moines Limited: Air conditioned Chair Cars, Parlor Car and Dining Car Service. No change in schedule of Train No. 11 between Rock Island, Kansas City and Dalhart.

Train No. 5—Iowa-Nebraska Limited will leave Chicago as at present 11:30 pm, arrive Rock Island 3:05 am, Des Moines 9:00 am, Omaha 2:00 pm. Will make stops as at present and in addition all local stops Rock Island to Des Moines. Coaches only.

Train No. 9 will leave Chicago as now, making same stops as at present but will terminate at Rock Island. Coaches only.

No change in Eastbound schedules.

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ONE OF AMERICA'S RAILROADS—ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY

The Federal Diary

By Jerry Kluttz

Feller Slated for Post Of Deputy to Stettinius

DIARY NOTES: Abe Feller, general counsel of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation, is slated to be appointed deputy to Edward Stettinius on the World Security Council. He formerly served with Justice and OWI. He's on leave from the Yale University Law School . . . At Treasury, Henrietta S. Klotz has been appointed assistant to Ted Wilson, personnel director. She was administrative assistant to Henry Morgenthau, former Secretary . . . At Justice, Alexander Holtzoff is acting administrative assistant to Attorney General Tom C. Clark . . . The Harry B. Mitchells—he's president of the Civil Service Commission—will celebrate their golden wedding anniversary tomorrow.

KLUTTZ

PAYCHECKS: Most Federal workers will get three of 'em in October, the first time this will have happened. People paid on every other Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday will get paid three times in that month. They'll be paid on October 1, 2 and 3, again on the 15th, 16th and 17th, and again on the 29th, 30th and 31st. Under the new pay system which went into effect on July 1, the average Federal worker will be paid twice during each of 10 months and three times in two months. The pay period is now 14 days instead of twice a month. This is why some paychecks are smaller than they were before the recent pay raise. Furthermore, in every fifteenth year the employes will get 27 instead of 26 checks. Employes are now paid on a 364-day year and as the 365th day accumulates over a period of years they'll get another check.

MOE NOTES: If Herbert Lehman resigns as director general of UNRRA, as rumored, it's reported that the U. S. delegation will indorse Wilson Wyatt, the mayor of Louisville, Ky., as his successor. Wyatt's term as mayor ends in the fall. He has been offered several Federal jobs—deputy director of the Budget Bureau was one—but he refused to leave his present job because he had a Republican city council . . . David Meeker has resigned as director of Agriculture's Office of Surplus Property to accept a post in private industry . . . Lee Moran has resigned as chief of automotive division in Commerce's surplus property office . . . War Department has informed its supervisors that a comptroller general's decision has forced revision of its leave credits for war service veterans. It formerly recredited unused annual and sick leave to all veterans who were restored to their jobs. The ruling, however, limits recrediting to only permanent employes. War service appointees must file a claim with General Accounting Office to be paid for unused annual leave. All this could be prevented if the war service appointee would elect to be paid for his leave in a lump sum when he enters the military.

FEA: Assistant State Secretary Dean Acheson is reported to have rejected an offer to be appointed administrator of Foreign Economic Administration. President Truman wanted him to succeed Leo T. Crowley who plans to resign soon. Later, Acheson is said to have been asked to be solicitor general. Again he refused. Now he's being talked of as a successor to Joseph C. Grew as Undersecretary of State. Meantime, there's talk of reorganizing FEA after Crowley steps out. One plan calls for the abolition of the agency as such and the dividing of its functions between State, Commerce and the War Production Board. State would get policy matters and Commerce and WPB the operating functions. But there's still sentiment for converting FEA into an agency to promote foreign trade. Commerce Secretary Wallace has his eye on this function for his Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

UNION NEWS: James Burns, president of the American Federation of Government Employes, foresees the day when war service appointees will be dismissed to maek room for returning veterans. "This condition," he said, "will raise the question of severance pay or unemployment compensation. Surely," Burns said, "Federal employes are as much in need of protection as any other workers and their records in the war amply justify giving them whatever they may need to tide them over between jobs. . . . United Federal Workers has suggested to the Civil Service Commission that seniority be given weight in making layoffs. Efficiency ratings now carry the heaviest weight. The union points to the Magnuson bill, under consideration by Congress, which would make seniority the sole basis for the discharge of per diem workers in Navy establishments. The union charges the War Department of listing "least useful" employes, irrespective of efficiency ratings and seniority, in preparation of the inevitable lay-off. The "least useful," of course, could include people the boss dislikes.

Twins Take Honors

Cape Elizabeth, Me. (U.P.)—The Wilson twins do everything together—even in winning honors. Kathleen Wilson will be valedictorian of Cape Elizabeth High School's graduating class this year, while her twin Alma will be salutatorian.

Va. Aspirants Voice Primary Eve Appeals

Richmond, Va., Aug. 6 (AP).—For three months candidates for the Democratic nomination for Governor and Lieutenant Governor have endeavored to get the attention of war-minded Virginians. The primary tomorrow will show how successful they were and by whom the voters were impressed.

Lieut. Gov. William M. Tuck, who has the backing of the State Democratic organization headed by United States Senator Harry F. Byrd, ended his campaign here today with a statement predicting he would be nominated by a big majority, and left for his home at South Boston. His opponent, Moss A. Plunkett, of Roanoke, who has campaigned against what he termed "machine misrule" in Virginia, finished his campaign with a radio address over Station WOPI at Bristol tonight.

Active on Election Eve

All three of the candidates for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor made election-eve addresses. Senator Leonard Muse of Roanoke, who has not been aligned with the dominant State Democratic organization, spoke today at Rocky Mount in Franklin County. Charles R. Fenwick of Arlington finished his campaign with an address broadcast over Radio Stations WRVA and WMBG here tonight. Lewis Preston Collins of Smyth spoke from Lynchburg over Radio Station WLVA and his talk was rebroadcast by Station WRVA at Richmond, WDBJ at Roanoke, WBTM at Danville, WOPI at Bristol and WGH at Newport News. Both Fenwick and Collins are Byrd organization stalwarts.

No one expected that tomorrow's vote would even approximate the record vote of 388,000 cast in the general election for president last fall, but all expected the vote to go above the 85,000 who participated in the referendum on a constitutional convention on March 6. All candidates appealed to Democrats to participate, but I. R. Dovel, Republican State Chairman, urged voters of "independent thought" to stay out of the primary and remain free to vote for Republican nomines in the fall.

Strive to Get Out Vote

It is generally conceded that the Democratic organization will get a good number of voters to the polls, and that a small total vote will favor the organization. Organization wheelhorses were taking nothing for granted, however, and were seeking to get out the vote for Tuck in view of the strenuous campaign waged by Plunkett for what he has called his "progressive program," and against what he has termed "a handpicked candidate."

Tuck has praised the Democratic Administration in Virginia, and has promised to keep the State free of debt, but has committed himself to greater State support for and further expansion of education, health, welfare and farm service and to an expanded building and highway program. He said he saw no need for increased taxes now.

Plunkett has denounced the Denny School Commission report and its six-year program and announced himself for a State appropriation of $100 per child in average daily school attendance now. He has criticised the "machine" for "penny pinching" and has asserted that its policies have brought Virginia near the bottom of the States in education, health and welfare services.

Close Race Expected

Practically everyone concedes that the race for Lieutenant Governor will be close. Muse is basing his chances of victory on a split in organization support between Fenwick and Collins, on his support from colleagues in the Senate and on his "independent" stand in politics as shown in his legislative record. Collins, Fenwick and Muse have all indorsed expanded programs for education, health and welfare work, with appropriate utterances also on agriculture, labor and industry, and other subjects in the public eye.

In addition to the two State-wide contests Democrats in 15 legislative districts will select nominees for 25 seats in the House of Delegates. Candidates for the other 75 seats were either unopposed and have been declared the Democratic nominees or were selected by convention.

Polls open tomorrow at 6:18 a. m. and close at 8:13 p. m at Richmond under Virginia's "sunrise to sunset" law. The exact hours vary a few minutes across the almost 600 miles of Virginia countryside from Chincoteague Island to Cumberland Gap.

State Legion to Decide On Headquarters Shift

Alexandria, Va., Aug. 6 (AP).—Resolutions favoring the transfer of State headquarters of the American Legion from Richmond to Charlottesville will be presented at the Virginia department convention of the Legion at Charlottesville on September 10.

Adopted here a ta meeting of the eight district Saturday, the resolutions to be presented to the larger body also call for an increase of the legion districts from nine to 18 and appoinhent of a Negro assistant adjutant to have jurisdiction over State Negro post activities.

Charlottesville Officer Decorated by Dutch

Army RADIOPHOTO from Paris

ALSO THREE OTHER AMERICANS—Crown Prince Bernhardt of Holland reads his nation's gratitude to the first American Army officers decorated by the Dutch for services in liberating the country. Left to right—Col. O. A. Kraege of Fredonia, Kans.; Col. J. A. Klein of San Antonio, Tex.; Col. W. E. Goe of Atlanta, Ga., and Col. S. W. Jones of Charlottesville, Va. All received the Order of the Orange Nassau

Old Dominion School Census Nears Finish

Richmond, Va., Aug. 3 (AP).—Only 10 or 12 counties have yet to complete their enumeration of school children for the current school census, the State Department of Education announced today.

The census has been under way for the past several months, in compliance with the State law requiring that such an enumeration be made every five years. The last census, taken in 1940, showed 710,000 boys and girls between the ages of 7 and 19 inclusive, enrolled in schools of Virginia.

The census is used as the basis for computing "teacher units," the factor set up by the State for allocating funds to the localities. A teacher unit consists of from 25 to 40 children per teacher.

The census, to be completed within two weeks, is expected to have little effect upon the various local school divisions. The so-called Moses Act of the General Assembly guarantees that for a two-year period following the census, all counties and localities will receive as a minimum the same number of teacher units received in the 1943-44 school year. While this puts a floor on the number of teacher units, it established no ceiling, so that a locality which has had a heavy influx of population may attain a greater number of teacher units.

The locality which has suffered a loss of population during the war cannot have its allocation of school funds reduced for at least two years because of a lower number of school children. At the end of two years, the census now being taken may work to reduce the allocations to some counties.

Lieut. Derby Killed On Jap Prison Ship

Charlottesville, Va., Aug. 4 (Spl.).—Next of kin have been notified of the death of Lieut. Arthur Lawrence Derby of Eastham, Va. Lieutenant Derby was killed in action in the Pacific Area on December 15, 1944, while being transported aboard a Japanese vessel.

Lieutenant Derby was born in New Orleans in 1916, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lawrence Derby. One of his great-grandfathers was the famous Confederate scout, Frank Stringfellow, and an uncle, Stringfellow Barr, is president of St. John's College in Annapolis, Md.

Rural Negro Study To Start Aug. 15

College Park, Md., Aug. 6 (AP).—The University of Maryland extension service announced today a survey to determine economic and social status of Maryland's rural Negro families, beginning August 15.

Dr. T. B. Symons, extension director, said that more than 15 Negroes will solicit information from approximately 1000 families in southern Maryland and the lower Eastern Shore. The study, he added, will be completed by the end of 1946.

Baltimore Livestock

Baltimore, Aug. 6 (AP). (WFA, Office of Market Services)—CATTLE—Receipts, 1075; 500 holdovers not included; general trade active; slaughter steer and heifers fully steady with last week's close; cows fully steady to strong; instances 25 higher on canners and cutters; bull, stockers and feeders steady; load of top good grassers, around 1220 lbs., to outside interests, 17.35; next price 17.00; four load around 1225 lbs. and truck lot around 1150 lbs., small lot, 16.40; low and average good, 15.00@16.25; common and medium, 14.60; good heifers, 14.00@15.00; bulk common and medium, 11.50@13.50; meager supply good young fed beef cows, 13.00@14.00; medium beef cows largely 10.50@11.50; high-yielding individuals, 12.00@12.50; cutter and common, 8.00@10.00; canners, 6.50@7.50; few lots, 2.00@7.75; good beef bulls, 14.00@14.50; good weighty sausage bulls scarce; few 13.50; bulk cutter common and medium, 10.00@13.00; few good feeder steers, 14.00@14.25; bulk common and medium, 11.00@13.50.

CALVES—Receipts, 325; active, steady with last week's close; mixed lot good and choice, 120-250 lbs. vealers, 18.50 to mainly 16.50; common and medium, 9.50@14.50; culls around 7.50; extreme lightweight, 5.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 400; active; steady with Saturday; good and choice barrows and gilts from 120 lbs. up, 15.30, ceiling; good sows, 14.55, the ceiling for this class.

SHEEP—Receipts, 650; spring lambs active, 1.00 lower than last week's close; practical and popular prices, 15.50; mixed lots; good and choice, 85-95 lbs.; spring lambs, bucks included, 15.00@15.50; common and medium, 11.50@14.00; culls around 9.00; slaughter ewes active, 1.00 lower; choice light weight wooled and shorn ewes, 7.00; bulk common to good, 4.00@6.50.

POULTRY—Market firm. Receipts light. Roasters, Fryers and Broilers, mostly 33; Fowl, all breeds, mostly 29.4.

Md. Council to Study Plans Making Divorce More Difficult

Baltimore, Aug. 6 (AP).—Senator Joseph R. Byrnes (D. Baltimore, Fifth District), said today he favored the creation of more obstacles in the paths of men seeking divorce where children were involved.

The senator, commissioned by the Legislative Council to study Maryland's divorce laws, said he was in full accord with a view expressed by Chief Judge W. Conwell Smith of the Baltimore Supreme Bench that continuous jurisdiction in certain divorce cases was desirable.

Byrnes, himself a member of the council, said he would go even farther than that, and advocate a special bureau with supervision over cases where mothers have been left to care for their children.

More Alimony Sought

In such instances, he suggested, the former husband's financial assistance to his former wife should be increased. Where a divorcee's child "has an obvious talent pointing toward a certain career, the father should be compelled to aid financially in achieving it—in addition to the often inadequate weekly alimony."

Senator Byrnes has submitted a report to the council containing a synopsis of the State's divorce legislation as well as a summary of its present status. The report will be used by the council at its session here Wednesday when divorce laws will be studied.

The Senator did not include his personal recommendations in the report. He declared he was opposed to any further liberalization of Maryland's divorce laws.

The special supervisory bureau which he may advocate before the council would be novel, but Maryland has had originality in divorce legislation before.

Unique Statute Cited

From 1846 to 1939, for instance, Maryland law held that "previous unchasity" in a woman married on an assumption to the contrary was a reason for divorce. That statute was unique in the United States.

Hhowever, for the past 100 years, the State's divorce laws haven't changed much.

Senator Byrnes' report shows that divorces simply did not occur in Maryland from 1634 to 1790. It was a far cry from the modern era, when divorces in the Free State jumped from 768 in 1914 to 6069 in 1944.

From 1790 until 1841 it required a special act of the General Assembly to obtain a divorce, and the grounds had to be compelling. Thus the first petition granted was filed by a man in 1790 who alleged his wife had given birth to a mulatto baby—an incriminating circumstance because man and wife were white.

Two years later the General Assembly received three petitions alleging similar happenings.

Sociological and other factors—not dealt with in the Senator's report—contributed to more frequent separations, and agitation resulted in the passage of a comprehensive divorce bill in 1840.

Five Grounds for Divorce

Three of five grounds of divorce enumerated in that law still are grounds today: Physical disabilities by either party at the time of marriage, legal causes voiding a marriage and adultery.

A fourth reason, desertion, was changed through the years. It first took five years' absence from the State to establish desertion as a final divorce cause. The requirement of leaving the State was eliminated in 1844. Finally, the time span was lowered from three years (established in 1844) to 18 months in 1940 legislation.

New grounds for divorce—currently on the statute boks—are incurable insanity, cruel treatment, and voluntary separation.

Five years' voluntary separation is a valid reason under the present law. A bill lowering the requirement to three years was passed after considerable opposition by both Houses of the 1945 General Assembly, but Governor O'Conor vetoed it.

On the Area Honor Roll

Maryland

NAVY DEAD

MALONE, John Joseph, Torpedoman's mate 2/c, USNR. (Previously reported missing.) Mother, Mrs. Olivia Catherine Malone, Baltimore.

NAVY WOUNDED

CLARK, Edwin Chapman, Pfc., USMCR. Wife, Mrs. Martha L. Clark, Baltimore.

GREEN, Celestinus Alva, Pfc., USMCR. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. William W. Green, Ellicott City.

HENDREN, Robert Wayne, Assistant cook, USMC. Wife, Mrs. Ina L. Hendren, Baltimore.

HOPPA, Francis Leonard, Pfc., USMC. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Hoppa, Baltimore.

JOHNSON, Irving Douglas, Pvt., USMC. Wife, Mrs. Dolores E. Johnson, Baltimore.

KOHLES, John Irvin, Pvt., USMC. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Kohler, Baltimore.

NICHOLS, Thomas Holmes, Pvt., USMC. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Earnest H. Nichols, Williamsport.

PARRIS, Robert Huston, Pfc., USMCR. Sister, Mrs. Eva M. Weathers, Baltimore.

PIERCE, Milton Thomas, Pvt., USMCR. Father, George J. Pierce, sr., Baltimore.

SELBY, Thomas Leonard, Electrician's mate 2/c, USNR. Wife, Mrs. Dorothy Regina Selby, Port Howard.

SEYFER, Marvin Jerome, Pvt., USMC. Mother, Mrs. Margaret E. Seyfer, Baltimore.

WALSH, John Gleason, Pvt., USMC. Wife, Mrs. Henrietta B. Walsh, West Hyattsville.

WROTEN, Charles George, Pfc., USMCR. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Wroten, Ridgely.

FREED PRISONER OF WAR—GERMANY

McLAUGHLIN, Thomas M., Pvt., son of Mrs. Harriet S. McLaughlin, Easton.

Virginia

NAVY DEAD

VICK, Stancil Wylie, Machinist's mate 1c, USN. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Elbert Vick, Newport News.

NAVY WOUNDED

ANDERSON, Earnest, jr., Pfc., USMCR. Wife, Mrs. Mary J. Anderson, Portsmouth.

Barney, Philip, Pfc., USMCR. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Barney, Petersburr.

BATEMAN, Aubrey Robert, Pvt., USMC. Mother, Mrs. Clara O. Bateman, Pound.

BREAKFIELD, Ernest Arthur, jr., Pfc., USMCR. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest A. Breakfield, sr., Portsmouth.

BRUNNER, Frank Jacob, Pfc., USMCR. Wife, Mrs. Mildred F. Brunner, Charlottesville.

CHESTER, John Henry, Pvt., USMC. Wife, Mrs. Florence Chester, Pulaski.

GASKIN, Schuyler Meadows, jr., Pvt., USMCR. Wife, Mrs. Eula J. Gaskin, Foulk's Run.

HENDERSON, Maurice Edward, Pvt., USMC. Sister, Mrs. Vivian E. Talley, Draper.

HUDSON, Thomas Edwin, Pfc., USMC. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tom J. Hudson, Amherst.

MARTIN, George O'Dell, jr., Pvt., USMCR. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. George O. Martin, sr., Danville.

Moomau, Joseph Thomas, Pfc., USMC. Wife, Mrs. Dorothy Ely Moomau, Waynesboro.

O'ROURKE, Calvin Oscar, Pfc., USMCR. Aunt, Miss Eva L. Shepherd, Lorton.

PATTERSON, Robert Alfred, Pfc., USMCR. Father, Grover T. Patterson, Hampton.

RAIFORD, Francis Noel, Pfc., USMCR. Mother, Mrs. Mary E. Raiford, Norfolk.

RYAN, Raymond Charles, Pfc., USMC. Mother, Mrs. Clara B. Ryan, Clifton Forge.

SHRADER, Ralph Junior, Corpl., USMC. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Shrader, Niday.

SMITH, Louis Vincent, Pvt., USMCR. Wife, Mrs. Mary E. Smith, Richmond.

SWINGLE, Ralph Nelson, Pvt., USMC. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter R. Swingle, sr., Elmont.

WAGNER, Billie W. Pfc., USMC. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Beverly W. Wagner, Boone Mill.

tSuRv HRDL MFW BGKQ —J —J —J —

Army Wounded—Pacific Regions

CARTER, Kenneth L., Sergt., son of Mrs. Leona M. Carter, Roanoke.

Salvage Plans Under Way for Hawaii Mars

Rock Hall, Md., Aug. 6 (AP).—The Navy worked today on plans for salvaging the 72½-ton Hawaii Mars, which split her hull and sank in Chesapeake Bay after a rough landing yesterday, but there was little prospect that work on raising the big craft would start for several days.

The official explanation for yesterday's accident, made by the Glenn L. Martin Co., which is building 20 of the largest flying boats to take the air, was that the craft developed "roughness" while undergoing "very serious engineering tests" at 6000 feet altitude.

Engine Failure Denied

The Martin spokesman said the cause of the "roughness" was not yet known, but rejected reports that the engines were failing on the Hawaii Mars, which is capable of carrying 138 passengers. The flying boat had completed 12 hours' testing and was due for 90 more before being turned over to the Navy, for which the airplanes are being built.

However, the second boat of the series is nearly ready and will begin tests shortly.

The Martin company said that "every piece of structure (in the Hawaii Mars) was tested and went beyond requirements. If it was a structural failure, we don't know what it was."

One man who was aboard the ship said a section of the plane's vertical tail fin broke away and that the ship "began to flutter immediately and went out of control." The Martin spokesman said the ship sank as the result of a "bad landing" because of the "roughness" which had developed.

In 20 Feet of Water

The Mars now lies in 20 feet of water with only part of her tail assembly and part of her right wing protruding. Newsmen said the metal "skin" on the vertical fin was literally shredded and that the tip of the right wing also was broken off.

Meanwhile Flight Test Engineer R. S. Noble, who was trapped on the flight deck and pulled out by others of the 10-man crew, was discharged from a Baltimore hospital where he was treated for cuts and bruises. He was the only one injured.

The original Mars, which traveled 325,000 miles in 2600 flying hours between Alameda, Calif., and Pearl Harbor, now is assigned to the Patuxent (Md.) Naval Air Station and is being used for training purposes.

Md. Postwar Job Group Planned By Gov. O"Conor

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 6 (AP).—Establishment of a committee on reconversion problems to formulate a program aimed at fullest possible postwar employment was planned today by Governor O'Conor.

The committee, which would work under the Maryland Commission on Postwar Reconstruction and Development, would have the specific purpose of outlining a plan "for utilizing the full possibilities of private industry in the provision of employment opportunities in the reconversion period."

The committee was proposed by the Maryland and District of Columbia Industrial Union Council (CIO), the Governor said.

O'Conor predicted that State, county and municipal construction projects would attain a total of nearly 200 million dollars.

Martinsburg Council To Act on Housing

Martinsburg, W. Va., Aug. 6.—City council is expected Tuesday to complete its tentative approval of plans for construction of 30 homes in a new development in the southwestern edge of this city by Berkeley Construction Co.

Roderick Cheeseman, manager, in presenting the plan disclosed they carried WPB and FHA approval. The development will involve an area of 50 acres immediately abutting the edge of the city. Homes will be built on lots fronting 60 feet and running back 150 feet and will be sold for not more than $6000.

Cheeseman said he was ready to start work this month if the necessary approval is given.

Chicago Livestock

Chicago, Aug. 6 (AP) (WFA).—SALABLE HOGS—Receipts, 4000; total, 8000; active and fully steady; good and choice barrows and gilts, 140 lbs. up, at 14.75, ceiling; good and choice sows, 14.00; complete clearance.

SALABLE CATTLE—Receipts, 15,000; total, 15,000; salable calves, 800; total, 800; fed steers and yearlings, including yearling heifers, steady; top steers, 18.00, the ceiling; steerable supply, 17.50@17.80; slow trade on common and medium grass steers and heifers, but supply unseasonably small; cows steady to 25 cents lower; bulls slow, steady to 25 cents higher; vealers firm at 16.00 down; weighty sausage bulls to 14.25 and heavy fat bulls to 14.75; stock cattle very slow at 12.50@14.50.

SALABLE SHEEP—Receipts, 6000; total, 8000; early sales and bids, slaughter classes around 1.00 lower than late last week; this decline representing approximately the amount of the recent packer subsidy which has been withdrawn; seven doubles, good to choice Washington spring lambs carrying a small medium end, 14.25 with deck good and choice around 68-lb. feeders sort off at 15.00; these amount 50 cents higher than last week's Monday; best early bids, 14.25 on native slaughter spring lambs; bidding, 6.50 down on shorn aged native ewes, part deck black face Washington yearling breeding ewes, 14.50.

Holman Rites Held; WSA Buying Agent

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 6 (AP).—Funeral services for Linwood Allen Holman, purchasing agent of the Hampton Roads area for the War Shipping Administration and the United States Maritime Commission, who died Saturday in a Norfolk hospital after a brief illness, were conducted today at noon. Burial was in Forest Lawn Cemetery.

Holman, well known in maritime circles in Norfolk and other Atlantic ports, was a native of Farmville and had made his home in Norfolk for 45 years.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Alva T. Holman of Norfolk; two sisters, Mrs. Charles G. Branch and Mrs. Roy B. Martin of Norfolk and a brother, Scott A. Holman of Chicago.

Hirohito Needs This

Triple Lakes, Md., Aug. 6 (AP).—Miss Laura Burrell of Triple Lakes, on the way home from work, spotted not a four but a nine leaf clover. She already has four, five, six and seven leafers in her collection.

ADD
ZEST TO DINNER
WITH
"AMERICA'S FINEST"
Pete Hagen's
$2.62
4/5 Qt.
MANHATTAN COCKTAILS
So Easy, keep a bottle in your refrigerator ... Just Pour and Enjoy! ... Add no ice!
Available at your neighborhood dealer or write
pepper morson company
International Distributors Inc.
Distributors, Washington, D. C.

Merely Interrupt

Police Fail Again to End Snake Rites

St. Charles, Va., Aug. 6 (AP).—The Stone Creek snaye cultists, whose religious demonstrations were interrupted yesterday by State troopers who captured their lone reptile and imprisoned it in a glass jar, were busy today planning more rites just as soon as "the spirit moves us."

Adopting a policy of nonresistance, the cultists made no effort to stop police when they seized a copperhead that made a brief appearance yesterday afternoon before some 3000 persons. Late last night the "faith healers" met again, produced a second copperhead from hiding, and to the accompaniment of songs and shouted testimonials, passed the snake from hand to hand.

Reasserting his determination to practice his beliefs despite an order by the Governor to State troopers to confiscate all poisonous snakes handled by the cultists, the Rev. Leroy Sanders of Harlan Ky., told the gathering he would "stick to my faith if I never see my wife and eight children again."

Another, the Rev. Oscar Hutton, also of Harlan County, testified that when "the faith comes upon me, I wish I could find the wildest lion in the mountains. I'd grab him by his chin whiskers and I'd say, 'Come on, son. We're going places.'"

Baltimore Airport Repairs Speeded

Baltimore, Aug. 6 (AP).—Resumption of commercial airline service to and from Baltimore within two weeks was in prospect today as Chairman Robert O. Bonnell of the Baltimore Aviation Commission reported rapid progress on runway repairs by the Army.

The lines suspended service about a month ago, claiming that runway conditions on the Army-operated airfield made operations hazardous. The Army agreed to undertake repairs at a cost of approximately $200,000.

"Barring unforseeable difficulties the two most needed runways should be ready for use in two weeks," Bonnell said, and "not only will the runways be in just as good shape as they were when the Army took it over, but the taxi strips, loading apron, field lighting and other facilities have been greatly improved."

Strikers Back At Work in 3 Va. Industries

By the Associated Press

Workers involved in work stoppages in three Virginia industries were back at work yesterday.

Management of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co. announced workers returned in an orderly maner to the company's Covington plant. The had gone on strike July 31. Trouble has arisen during negotiations for a new contract to replace the old one, due to expire in November.

The 1500 Reynolds Metals Co. workers involved in a stoppage last week, returned Sunday night and Monday, and were making an effort to catch up on war production work. Negotiations on a new contract, to replace the old one due to expire September 6, broke down two weeks ago, but negotiations between company and union representatives have been resumed in Chicago.

Arrival of supplies of meat and lard ended the "hunger" walkout in the St. Charles mine fields which had resulted in several hundred coal miners stopping work last week. Over 800 of the miners at the Bonny Blue, Leona and Monarch mines walked out because, they said, they were "hungry."

9.5 Billion Tons Of Rain Drenches Maryland in July

Baltimore, Aug. 6 (AP).—Precisely 2,282,707,200.4—note the four-tenths—gallons of water fell on Maryland in July, if Weather Bureau meteorologist Joseph Bily, jr., is correct in his preliminary estimate that the average rainfall was 11 inches.

This precipitation is 6½ inches more than normal for July and 3.37 inches over the old July record set in 1905.

Baltimore alone soaked up or drained off some 15,463,355,1[illegible] gallons.

The water would weigh in at 9,536,106,527.2 tons.

It would fill a reservoir 36 miles long, 6 miles wide and 50 feet deep.

Wettest spot apparently was Leonardtown which absorved 20.25 inches. Cumberland was the dryest town with just 3.18 inches.

New Field Station To Help Western Md. Apple Growers

College Park, Md., Aug. 6 (AP).—Director T. B. Symons of the University of Maryland's extension service announced today establishment at Hancock of a field station for study of the codling moth in the apple-growing counties of Garrett, Allegany, Washington, Frederick and Carroll.

Dr. Astillo Graham, field entomologist, and Charles C. Dunbar, associate pomologist, will be stationed at the field laboratory.

The work will be supplemented by chemical studies of spray residues on fruit and foliage at a new laboratory being set up at Hagerstown.

The total 1944 yield in the area to be covered was $1,255,899 packed bushels of apples, valued at nearly two million dollrs, Symons said.

Let Servicemen On Trains, Buses First, Urges CIO

Baltimore, Aug. 6 (AP).—The State CIO Council renewed its suggestion today that servicemen be allowed to board trains and buses ahead of civilians.

Sidney Katz, secretary-treasurer of the Maryland-District of Columbia Council, recalled that letters embodying this proposal were sent by the organization last December, 1944, to Baltimore railroad and bus line executives.

"The unfairness" of civilians scrambling with servicemen for seats, the letters stated, "will be even more obvious as time goes on and men, wounded in the service—often not noticeably—will be made to suffer if something is not done immediately to remedy the situation.

"Our suggestion, which we have been told is practiced in some parts of the country, is to allow servicemen through the gates first, civilians next."

If your drinks seem FLAT as this...

but you want them ZIVELY as this...

Then always serve
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Canada Dry Water is the club soda with famous "PIN-POINT CARBONATION"... millions of tiniest bubbles. It keeps drinks sparkling and bubbling with life, to the last sip. And Canada Dry's special formula points up the flavor of any tall drink. For drinks that taste better, sound better ... always use Canada Dry Water.

BIG BOTTLE 15¢ * Plus deposit

Where there's LIFE you'll hear—
CANADA DRY WATER
WORLD FAMOUS

BARNABY

By Crockett Johnson

How absent-minded of me. ... I must have set eight places instead of seven ...
But—
CROCKETT JOHNSON
There's an eighth place card, too.
But, Mr. O'Malley, my Fairy Godfather, is coming to the party.
Copyright, 1945, The Newspaper PM, Inc.
"His Excellency, J. J. O'Malley!"

HEDDA HOPPER

A Long-Shot Entry

Hollywood, Calif., Aug 6.—Don't be surprised if the role of Demetrius in "The Robe" falls to a newcomer. The dark horse is Tom Holland formerly of the merchant marine. Mervyn LeRoy, who's testing him, has him in rehearsal for one month in preparation for the event. Holland has received a sharp workout, has had his teeth beautified, and is to be a star entry in a race which has had some fancy names mentioned as possibles, including Gregory Peck. Who wants to bet on the long shot? . . . Walter Saxer, the stern physical instructor for that illustrous exercise whose pupils included George Cukor, Somerset Maugham, Constance Collier, and Clifton Webb, has lost one of his shining lights. Clifton can't stand the gaff!

Gregory Peck

Call of Hollywood

Judy Garland and Bridegroom Vincent Minelli are getting tired of honeymooning in "tropical Manhattan," and plan to return shortly to Hollywood. Judy's sister, Dorothy, has been booked for 14 weeks thru Florida. . . . While the announcement that England's Arthur Rank and Hollywood's David O. Selznick had blended in a movie setup was reported by us eight weeks ago, it was released generally only two days ago. . . It's your guess whether career or love is uppermost in Venit Varden Oakie's mind these days. She's filing a petition to drop Jack's name and plans to embark on wholesale dressmaking project for South American trade only. Well, she's also pretty serious about a South American richboy who's a big part of her good neighbor policy.

Chit Chat in Movieland

Hear all isn't so smooth with Eddie Bracken and Peggy Ryan on that South Pacific tour. . . . Picket liners at Twentieth Century-Fox can study the studio billboards as they pace back and forth. Present one reads, "Where do we go from here?" . . . Gossips have it that Belita and Bobby Specht have hit thin ice. The gossips insist one Joel McGinnis is top man now. . . . Bill Powell celebrated his birthday on "The Hoodlum Saint" set. The company turned down the lights and brought him a cup cake with one candle. . . . Hear Nancy Bruff of New York society holds a handful of tricks in her new story, "The Manatee." But producers can't get hold of this one until it's on the stands. Story's about a gruff guy, such as Humphrey Bogart, who falls in love with a mermaid.

Out of the Woods

Donald Woods was dropped by Warners and got busy selling himself, with the result he found a customer. Yes, Warners, who hired him back at four times his previous salary for "Night and Day." While he was working in that one, the producer of another picture on the lot decided he must have him for a role, too. Don worked in the two pictures at the same time, and this made the take eight times heavier in all. . . . Jack Carson writes he ran into a GI on one of the South Pacific Islands, clad only in a suit of sunburn, mixing a concoction of fly spray, vanilla, alcohol, and a nip of boric acid. Piped Jack, "You're not going to rub that on your sunburn?" "Think I'm crazy?" yawned the GI. "I'm gonna drink it!" Clarence Williams writes from the South Pacific that Jack's show was great and his imitation of Frank Sinatra and Bing Crosby topped them all. The general disappointment, however, was Chili Williams, who failed to wear her trade mark polka dots. . . . Then there's that one of Bert Gordon's about the nurse who had to subtract 10 beats from her patient's pulse to allow for her personality.

Red Tape for Scarlett

Miles of rde tape were unwound before "Gone With the Wind" could be shown in Paris. If you remember, the picture showed the South after the Civil War, with many of the situations similar to those existing in France today. So our chief of staff wanted to show the picture to General De Gaulle and the French cabinet. He sent one of his aides over to England in a plane to fetch the film. After the usual delay, the aide arrived back to learn that meanwhile our Ambassador to France had decided he, and not the chief of staff, should be the one to show the film to De Gaulle. Things were at a diplomatic impasse when the aide had an inspiration—half of the invitations were sent out under the name of the C. O. S., the other half under the Ambassador's name. That smoothed the wrinkles out.

Norfolk Man Held On Rape Charge

Jack Lester Barnes, 24, Negro, of Norfolk, Va., was held yesterday in Municipal Court without bond pending a hearing September 6 on his removal to Maryland to face charges of raping a 53-year-old woman Friday night aboard the Washington-bound Potomac River liner Meteor.

Barnes, a chef on the boat, is accused of throttling the woman passenger as she slept and then attacking her. Police said he entered her stateroom through a window. A woman companion who occupied a second berth was not awakened until after the alleged attack, which is said to have occurred off Charles County, Md.

Advertisement

For HEADACHE
Capudine relieves headache fast because it's liquid. Its ingredients are already dissolved—all ready to begin easing the pain. It also soothes nerve tension due to the pain. Use only as directed. 10c, 30c, 60c.
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FOR CONSTIPATION TAKE Espotabs
Tablet Form • Sugar Coated • Take as Directed

Acid Indigestion
Relieved in 5 minutes or double your money back
When excess stomach acid causes painful, suffocating gas, sour stomach and heartburn, doctors usually prescribe the fastest-acting medicines known for symptomatic relief—medicines like those in Bell-ans Tablets. No laxative. Bell-ans brings comfort in a jiffy or double your money back on return of bottle to us. 25c at all druggists.

Advertisement

Does YOUR Dog "SCRATCH?"
If He Does, He Is in TORMENT
The best dog in the world can't be truly happy when he must constantly scratch, dig, rub and bite himself, seeking relief from an intense itching irritation that has centered in the nerve endings of his skin. He is in frenzied torment—can't help himself. But you may. Try giving him, as thousands are doing, Rex Hunters Dog Powders, once each week. Note the quick difference. Learn why a glad purchaser wrote: "I surely was pleased, as the 25c package helped my dog immediately. He has practically quit scratching, has more pep and his hair is glossy again." Rex Hunters Dog Powders cost only 25c at Schmid's Pet Shop, 712 Twelfth St. N.W., and leading dealers everywhere. (Economy size box for $1.00 only).

Advertisement

Goodbye, Socks Clammy With Perspiration
Don't suffer longer with that wet, clammy feeling that comes with perspiring feet. Don't walk around all day with damp socks or stockings that torture tender feet. Just sprinkle Allen's Foot-Ease over your feet, between your toes and in your shoes—that wonderful, soothing, medicated powder that acts quick to absorb excessive perspiration. Sweaty feet also cause offensive foot odors. But don't worry about this either. Just go to the nearest drug store and get Allen's Foot-Ease. Get rid of that wet, clammy feeling—enjoy the blissful comfort of dry socks and stockings—get foot-happy today the easy way.

POWERFUL LIQUID
PROMPTLY RELIEVES MISERY—KILLS GERMS* THAT CAUSE
ATHLETE'S FOOT
If you're discouraged about a mean, difficult case—just try Zemo—a Doctor's wonderful soothing yet powerfully medicated *liquid*. First applications relieve itchy soreness between cracked, peeling toes and *on contact actually *kill* germs that cause and spread Athlete's Foot. First trial of Zemo convinces. Amazing record of success! All drugstores. Send Zemo to boys in service. 3 sizes. → ZEMO

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SOUTHERN COMFORT
America's Most Versatile Drink
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SOUTHERN COMFORT CORPORATION • SAINT LOUIS, MO.

Grin and Bear It — By Lichty

"It won't be necessary to make any promises on this tour, Senator—these people aren't your constituents!"

LEONARD LYONS

Broadway Gazette

New York, Aug. 6.

FASHION NOTE: Hermann Goering now wears a dressing gown whenever top-ranking Allied officers come to the Palace Hotel at Monsdorf, Luxembourg, where the Nazi leaders are interned. Goering's decision resulted from his first day's experience there. The guards had taken from the prisoners all their belts, braces, ties and even their shoelaces, as a precaution against suicide attempts. The prisoners—Goering, Streicher, Von Ribbentrop, Ley, Keitel, etc.—were sitting on the lawn when an Allied officer arrived. The guard shouted to the prisoners: "Ten—shun!" They leaped to Attention, and as they stood up their pants fell down.

Hermann Goering

TRAVEL DEPT.: Mrs. John Steinbeck and her 1-year-old son, Thom, arrived from Mexico last week. Just before the customs inspection at the border, Mrs. Steinbeck learned that the rules permitted each traveled to import a maximum of 200 cigarettes. The novelist's wife had 400 cigarettes. . . . In writing her customs sheet she, therefore, declared 200 cigarettes for herself and 200 for her baby. The inspector studied thsi item, glanced at 1-year-old Thom Steinbeck and, naturally, expressed curiousity. "These cigarettes are Thom's," Mrs. Steinbeck assured the inspector. "We give them to him to break his habit of smoking cigars."

FINANCE DEPT.: A newly organized union in Philadelphia needed financing, and its members decided to seek help from David Dubinsky, head of the HGWU, and Sidney Hillman, head of the Amalgamated. Dubinsky was the first one approached. "We need $24,000," he was told. "We'd like to get $12,000 from you and the same from Hillman." . . . "All I can give you is $3,000," Dubinsky told the emissary, who replied: "Only $3000?" . . . ""That's easy. I'll give you $3000," said Dubinsky, "but you have my permission to tell Hillman that I gave you $12,000."

MUSIC DEPT.: Gieseking, the noted German pianist, was an intimate of Von Papen. Last year, in Ankara, Gieseking gave a recital under the sponsorship of Von Papen and the Nazi Embassy . . . Now, however, the pianist has become contrite and vows that he always has been a Good Boy. The Swiss believe him, and he has received asylum rights in Switzerland.

BUSINESS DEPT.: When Gen. George Patton's men met the Third Ukrainian Army, he and the Soviet General held a celebration. After the speeches were made and the toasts gulped, the shrewd Russian general drew from his holster an old, common pistol and presented it, beaming, to George Patton . . . Patton accepted it and resignedly drew from his own holster the pistol into whose fine ebony handle four diamonds had been set by way of flamboyant indication of his rank. General Patton frimly presented it to the smiling Soviet general, in "exchange."

LOCAL NEWS: Jacquelin Cochrane, the aviatrix-wife of Floyd Odlum, has been active in Odlum's negotiations for the purchase of Liberty magazine. She may use this as a springboard for her entry into politics . . . Byrnes Macdonald will be on Newbold Morris' 3d party mayoralty ticket. The party sponsors offered Ira Hirschman the nomination for president of the city council . . . Mrs. Oveta Hobby is out of Doctors Hospital and will return to Texas . . . The "Thumper," the first B-29 to be returned with its crew from the Twentieth Air Force, after 40 missions, arrived here Saturday. . . . Tyrone Power is at Iwo Jima.

PET DEPT.: The 15,000 troops who arrived on the Queen Mary were warned, before boarding the ship, that no dogs would be permitted aboard because of the quarantine regulations. Then, during the crossing, the ship's steward noticed a dachshund in one of the lounges. He followed it and found seven other dogs—an Airdale and six mongrels. . . . These eight dogs eventually were turned over to the ASPCA, but not before Captain Illingsworth, skipper of the Queen Mary, had told the ship's doctor to destroy them, and the man replied: "Captain, I am a doctor, not an executioner."

ADVERTISING DEPT.: Americans who have been able to visit Leningrad report that at Pushkino, once the summer residence of the Czar, a German sign, written on the auditorium door in white chalk, reads: "No movies today, January 14. Movies resume tomorrow, January 15." . . . Tomorrow never came for those Nazis, for on January 14 the Soviet counteroffensive began, and the Russians have left the sign untouched, to show how wrong was the enemy and how powerful and unpredictable was the Red army.

RADIO: Brig. Gen. Elliott Roosevelt has received a number of attractive business offers to take effect after August 15, when his Army release becomes final. One of the offers which interests him most is from a company which is anxious to sponsor an early morning radio series, similar to the "Mr. and Mrs." at-home shows, with Faye and Elliott Roosevelt.

TRANSPORT DEPT.: Mej. Melvyn Douglas, who enlisted in the Army as a private, is home on leave now after serving two years in the China-Burma-India theater. When he arrived here he stepped into a car which was waiting for him. He jumped up and down in the back seat, settled back in the luxurious upholstery and signed: "It's soft. At last I know I'm home."

SOCIAL NOTES: George "The Real" McCory, who did the sidewalk interview broadcasts for the Army in Africa and Italy, is back in civilian life. In Rome, where he broadcast for the American expeditionary forces, Sergeant Mcory was with a group of radio men invited to the castle of Ambassador Kirk. The Ambassador discussed postwar programes and ergeant McCory told him, "oap opera wil die with the American expeditionary stations." . . . "Sergeant," Ambassador Kirk coldy reminded him, "my family made its fortune with soap."

What's Going On and Where

Entertainment for Service Men and Women

Victory Canteen for Servicemen, 1113 Pennsylvania ave. nw., 10 a. m.

Army-Navy Masonic Servicemen's Center, 13th st. and New York ave. nw., 1 p. m.

Servicemen's Ticket Booth, E st. and Pennsylvania ave. nw., 4 to 8:30 p. m.

Pepsi-Cola Canteen for Servicemen of the United Nations, 13th and G sts. nw., checking, showers, lounge, all day.

Stage Door Canteen, Sea Landers Band, U. S. Coast Guard, 7 to 11 p. m.

USO, 801 Market sp. nw., social hour, games for all, 8 p. m.

USO, 1911 H st. nw., interior decorating, meals for two, preceded by buffet supper, 6:30 p. m.

USO, National Jewish Welfare Board, 16th and Q sts. nw., ping-pong tournament, 8:30 p. m.

Officers' Service Club, 1644 21st st. nw., informal dancing, hostesses, 8:30 to 11:30 p. m.

Music Contee, 1330 G st. nw., 7 to 9 p. m.

Luncheons, Conferences

Luncheon—Dartmouth Club, Annapolis Hotel, 12:30 p. m.

Conference—Portland Cement Association, continental room, Statler Hotel, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Conference—National Association of Broadcasters, private dining room 1, Statler Hotel, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Public Events

German surrender documents and papers, and museum papers of the late President Roosevelt, National Archives Building, 8:45 a. m. to 5:15 p. m.

John Barrymore as Hamlet, a painting by John Slavin, national collection of fine arts, Smithsonian Institution, 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

Outstanding Army art, National Gallery of Art, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

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WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET

Nelson B. Bell About the Showshops

Musical Comedy Given An August Examination; Notes of the Theater

THERE IS NOTHING NEW under the sun, even when that sun happens to be a spotlight thrown on the stage of a theater—especially if the particular stage is dedicated to light musical entertainment.

The point is set forth with some conclusiveness in the August issue of the Theater Arts Magazine which, appropriately to the season of the year, is devoted to an examination of the far-flung and seemingly abstruse topic of "American Musical Comdy."

Rosalind Russell

Such present-day emanations as "Oklahoma," "Crousel," "On the Town," and even "Hats Off to Ice," plus the numerous other musicals now enjoying eminence in the New York theatrical district colloquitily known as "Brodway," are no more than the natural evolutions of sporadic forms and ephemeral "treatments" that had their genesis as far back as the days of Tony Pastor, Harrigan and Hart and the others who flourished in that remote day when Manhattan's 14th st., was the heart of the theatrical district and Times Square not yet even a realtor's dream.

The argument is advanced and sustained with more than ordinary logic and conviction by Edith J. R. Isaacs and Rosamond Gilder, whose joint by-line covers the major contents of this month's "Theater Arts."

Those who feel that the ballet is a new intrusion into the sphere of musical comedy will be surprised to learn that the same feeling was entertained as far back as the period during which Niblo's Garden was the center of Gotham's cultural entertainment and, by that token, of the whole country's.

That "the more things change the more they are the same" seems here to find further exemplification.

Perhaps the most cogent argument the authors are able to summon to their side is to be found in the skill with which they trace the growth of American musical comedy from its early beginnings to its present high estate through thumbnail biographies of important figures on the contempory stage who were mere beginners in grandpa's time. The list of those whose careers connect a distant past with a present known even to the newest generation of theatergoers would include Fred Stone, of the former team of Montgomery and Stone; Victor Moore, who now divides his time between screen and stage; Fritzi Scheff, Charles Winninger, Ed Wynn and the many superlative performers who bridged the past and the present under the tutelage of the late Flo Ziegfeld and the spectacular auspices of his "Follies" and later musical musical comedy productions—W. C. Fields, Eddie Cantor, Fannie Brice, Leon Errol, Ina Claire and hosts of others. Among those no longer appearing on the scene are such as George M. Cohan, Anna Held, Lillian Russell, Marilyn Miller, Will Rogers, Jack Donohue, Bert Williams, Lilyan Tashman, Nora Bayes and a long list of the deeply mourned. For the old-timers it is a warmingly nostalgic summary the writers have compiled; for the comelatlies, an informative and illuminating exposition of precisely what it is that is happening to one of the most popular forms of American diversion. Composers, librettists, lyricists, set designers, costumers and stage directors are not omitted from its valuable consideration.

One of the cinema's most scintillant personalities, it is divulged over one of our most reliable phone lines, is a present visitor in the Capital. Not only is it disclosed that Rosalind Russell is in town, but that tomorrow afternoon at 5 she will be honor guest—or maybe it's hostess, I wouldn't be sure which—at a press levee in the Hotel Statler. Miss Russell, as if any memory needed jogging, last was seen on a local screen in the Warner Brothers production of "Roughly Speaking," which recently revived the first-run policy at the Metropolitan Theater by running there for four capacity weeks. No picture since has exceeded that record.

Here They Go Again!

Since it is the function of the motion picture to move and keep moving in its every phase, it is no more than an earnest of the determination of management to hold up its end that Loew's Palace and Columbia theaters this week should revert to their former Thursday openings of new attractions.

Anyhow, that's the way it is going to be.

That is why, if you are a first-dayer, anticipating a peek among the first at James Cagney's latest, "Blood O nthe Sun," it would be wel lto bear in mind that that thriller-diller will not be succeeding "The Valley of Decision" on the Palace screen until day after tomorrow, instead of tomorrow. Similarly, Fred MacMurray's "Where Do We Go From Here?", as gaily satirical a musical in Technicolor as has come along in months, will not be picking up at the Columbia until a day later than usual.

By reason of its stage shows, Loew's Capitol never did get off the Thursday beam, so you can sit tight on that one if you are looking forward to seeing Fred MacMurray and Marjorie Main on the screen in "Murder, He says," with Jackie Gleason on the stage.

A major event in the summer season of celluloids will be celebrated Thursday night, when the Netherland-America Foundation and Rea Admiral J. E. Meijer Rannefi, naval attache to the Royal Netherlands Embassy, will be hosts as a special, invitational, preview screning of "The Silver Fleet," a dramatic story of the Netherlands underground, at the Hippodrome Theater. The preview performance is dedicated to the officers and personnel of the Royal Netherlands Navy, who cooperated in the production of the picture, which, incidentally, was highly acclaimed by the New York critics when it had its American premiere in that city early this year. Friday night's guest list is as brilliant as ever aranged locally for a similar occasion.

And Friday, if your memory can do with a slight nudge at this point, is the day of the Variety Club's annual golf tournament and dinner dance at the Manor Club. This is an exceedingly lusty out-and-indoor fete that begins early in the day and extends well into the night. George A. "Cotton" Crouch, 732 Earle Building, and Sam Wheeler, 1001 New Jersey ave. nw., are the lads to bludgeon for tickets—at $12 a bludgeon, as I remember it.

'Back-to-School' Drive Opened by Labor Department

The Labor Department yesterday annodnced opening of a back-to-school drive to enroll 250,000 more boys and girls in high school this fall than were enrolled last fall.

The drive is being sponsored jointly by the Labor Department Children's Bureau and the U. S. Office of Education to induce those who are in summer jobs, those who have been laid off full-time jobs and those who are still in school but thinking of going to work to return to studies.

The Children's Bureau estimates that 1½ million children have dropped their lessons for wages since the school year 1941-42. Employment of 14 to 17 years old rose from less than one million in 1940 to nearly three million in the spring of 1945.

"Standards for employment that were let down during the war period are going to be raised, and the preference will go to those who have completed their high school training," according to Katharine F. Lenroot, chief of the children's bureau.

Young veterans are returning to school in impressive numbers," she pointed out, asserting that their example should be held before the teen age group.

Dr. John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, declared that most jobs now being held by teen-agers can be taken over by adults since the War Manpower Commission estimates 3,700,000 less workers will be required on war jobs by December and that one million men will have been mustered out of services by that time.

Show Time in the Downtown Theaters

STAGE

National—"Life With Father," at 8:30 p. m.

Catholic University—"The Importance of Being Earnest," at 8:30 p. m.

SCREEN

Capitol—"Call of the Wild," at 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:20, 7:15 and 10 p. m. Stage shows at 1:20, 3:30, 6:20 and 9:15 p. m.

Earle—"Story of GI Joe," at 11 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:10 and 9:55 p. m. Stage shows at 1, 3:45, 6:30 and 9:15 p. m.

Metropolitan—"The Corn Is Green," at 10:55 a. m., 1, 3:10, 5:15, 7:25 and 9:30 p. m.

RKO-Keith's—"Back to Bataan," at 11:40 a. m., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40 and 9:40 p. m.

Palace—"Valley of Decision" at 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:30, 7 and 9:30 p. m.

Columbia—"The Clock," at 12:10, 2:05, 4, 5:55, 7:55 and 9:50 p. m.

Little—"On Approval," at 11 a. m., 12:45, 2:30, 4:15, 6, 7:50 and 9:40 p. m.

Pix—"Black Magic," at 2, 4:30, 6:50 and 9:20 p. m. "Adventure in Diamonds," at 3:05, 5:35, 7:55 and 10:25 p. m.

Trans-Lux—Newsreels and shorts at 10:15 and 11:30 a. m., 12:45, 2, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45, 7, 8:15, 9:30, 10:45 p. m.

Ambassador—"The Corn Is Green" at 1:15, 3:15, 5:20, 7:20 and 9:30 p. m.

Hippodrome—"They Came to a City," at 2:10, 5:20 and 8:30 p. m. "A Guy Named Joe," at 3:30, 6:40 and 9:50 p. m.

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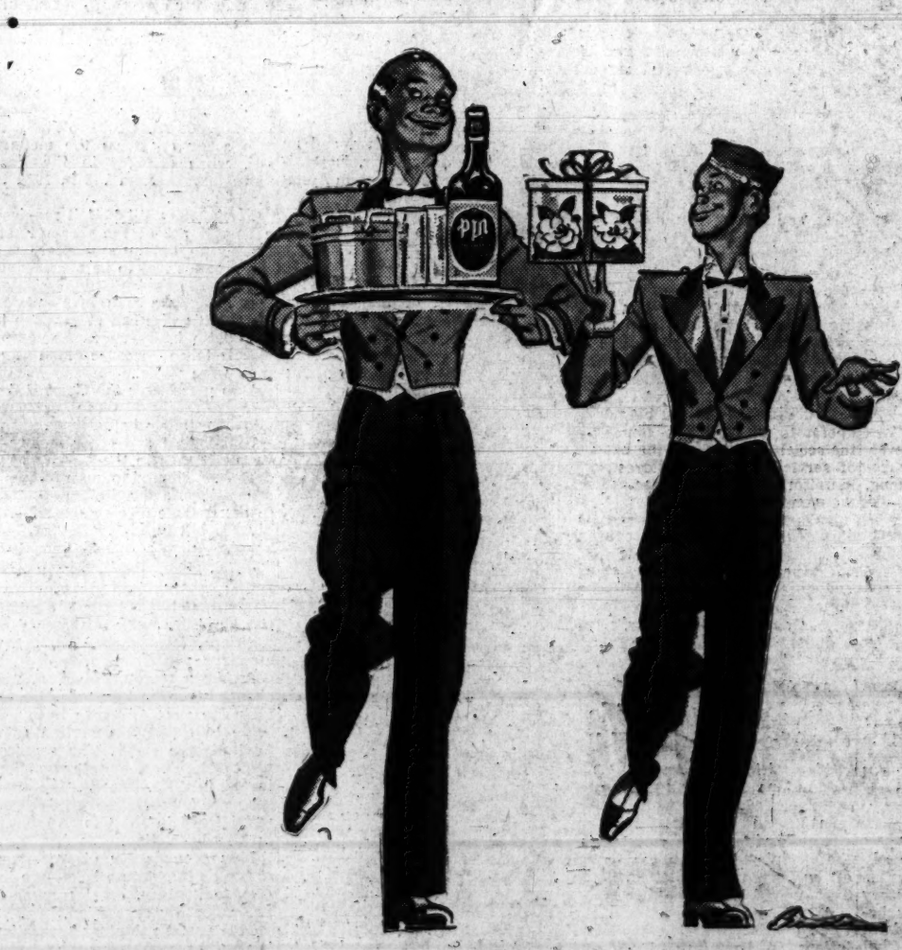

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Home Appliances Outlook Brightens

WPB Predicts Some Long-Missing Articles Will Reach Market by Fall

Limited quantities of long-scarce or completely missing household appliances will begin reaching retail markets this fall, the War Production Board predicted yesterday.

Describing the reconversion program as "steadily gathering momentum" Frederick M. Mitchell, Director of the consumers durable goods division, pictured the situation like this:

Sewing machines, vacuum cleaners, washing machines and electric irons should reach retail markets in small quantities this fall, and alarm clocks in fairly large numbers.

Volume Production by Spring

But volume production is not expected to be reached until the spring of 1946. Even then volume will not be sufficient to meet pent-up consumer demand.

A few items—razors, razor blades, hearing-aid batteries, and dry cell batteries—already are being produced in quantities approaching public demand.

Mitchell said reconversion is moving "as fast as it safely can in terms of manpower and materials."

Here is the item-by-item outlook:

Mechanical refrigerators — Priorities assistance has been provided for 265,000 home-type mechanical refrigerators in the third quarter of 1945, but actual production is not expected to exceed 150,000 units even it sheet steel is delivered promptly. Fourth-quarter production may reach 500,000 units if materials are available.

Delivery Still Restricted

WPB still restricts deliveries of these refrigerators, all new ones going into a stockpile.

Washing machines — Actual third-quarter production is expected to be about 50,000 although priorities assistance has been granted for 350,000.

If sheet steel and gray iron castings are available, 500,000 washers may be made in the fourth quarter. The first washers are expected to appear on the retail market during the last quarter of the year.

Sewing machines — The only limits on production are the scarcity of castings and lumber and the continuance of war production in some factories. Only about 100,000 are expected to be made in the third quarter. A limited number should be available to retailers in the fourth quarter.

Fans On Essential List

Fans—about 25,000 propeller-type fans are scheduled in the third quarter with priorities assistance, but they are reserved for military, hospital and industrial users.

Electric irons—About 526,000 may be produced in the third quarter and 750,000 in the fourth quarter, assuming materials are available to this extent. Irons will reach retailers in some quantity in the late fall and early part of 1946.

Small electric appliances—Only small quantities of toasters, waffle irons, casseroles, percolators, dry shavers, heating pads and cigarette lighters expected to be made in the third quarter because of shortages of resistance and plating materials.

$21,000,000 Worth of Beds

Beds, springs, etc.—Third quarter production may be about $21,000,000 worth, reaching the market probably in the first quarter of 1946, Mitchell said.

Vacuum cleaners—about 40,000 may be produced in the third quarter from parts on hand and other materials obtained without priorities, and a larger number in the fourth quarter.

Eleceric ranges—About 45,000 expected in the third quarter and 60,000 in the fourth quarter. Much of the production, however, will go to the military services, housing projects approved by the National Housing Agency, and to institutions.

Alarm Clocks Returning

Alarm clocks—Some on the market now. About two million expected to be made in the third quarter.

Galvanized cans and pails—Materials have been allocated for 120,000 dozen garbage cans and 250,000 pails in the third quarter.

Cutlery—Such items as pocket knives and scissors will not be produced in quantities approaching the demand until military requirements for steel have decreased sharply. About eight million dollars' worth of cutlery—some 46 million pieces—is expected to be made in the third quarter, a good part of it going for military use.

Enamelware—About six million dollars' worth to be made in the third quarter with priority assistance, much of it going to the military.

Baby carriages—The textile shortage and other factors expected to limit third quarter production to the 400,000 units for which materials have been alloted.

Film and lamps—Manufacture of photographic film and incandescent lamps now close to the capacity of these industries. Much of the film production is going for military use.

Wreckage of Mars in Chesapeake Bay

Associated Press Photo

SUNKEN FLYING BOAT—Waters of Chesapeake Bay wash against the wreckage of the Hawaii Mars, largest flying boat ever to take the air, as it rests on the floor of the bay. Part of the wing and tail of the 72½-ton ship are visible above water. The plane crashed near Rock Hall, Md., Sunday. Standing by for protection until salvage operations start is the Coast Guard cutter Chinook

Marine Corps Observes Third Anniversary of Guadalcanal

Three years ago today United States Marines struck at Guadalcanal. Gen. A. A. Vandegrift, now commandant of the Marine Corps, who commanded the First Marine Division in that landing, announced today that "three years of amphibious supremacy have made us ready to deal the final crushing blows."

This was the first test for our modern doctrine of amphibious warfare, according to the general. "The Japanese considered themselves world masters in the science of ship-to-shore warfare. We had to prove to them—and to ourselves—that we could beat them at their own game."

"Here was our first offensive action of the entire war. The fight for the island lasted six months, with repeated Japanese counter-attacks harrassing our advance. The island was declared secure on February 9, 1943.

"On August 7, 1945, the Marine Corps pauses only momentarily to look back, declared the general, who won the Medal of Honor in the action." We are facing in the direction of the future, and our eyes are focused on the climactic amphibious operations to come."

The only event commemorating Guadalcanal Day will be the preview showing of the movie "Pride of the Marines" for members of the First Marine Division, who will be guests of Warner Brothers at 7:45 p. m. at the Department of Interior Auditorium.

Repatriates Cite War Suffering as Gripsholm Docks

Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 2 (AP).—First passengers off the exchange liner Gripsholm, which docked today with 1496 repatriates and students from China, India and the Mediterranean countries, brought stories of distress in the wake of the European war.

"In Greece there is very little food, practically no clothing and many people are still living in cellars," said Ulysses Parases, 17, of New York, who arrived with his brother, Clarence, 15.

The boys went to Greece in 1939. Their mother is still there but they looked forward to a reunion with their father, Peter, who returned to the United States earlier.

Peter Rangoes, 24, who said he was born in Philadelphia, broke down as he described children dying of starvation in the streets of Athens.

Naparajan Jegadish of the ministry of information of the Indian government, also was aboard, en route to the general agency for the government of India in Washington.

Belief Cited Deputy Of Hitler Still Alive

London, Aug. 2 (U.P.)—American war crimes investigators have uncovered evidence that Martin Bormann, Adolf Hitler's confidant and deputy fuehrer, may still be alive. The evidence was described as secret and was not revealed.

It is believed that Bormann, if not at large, may be a prisoner of the Russians. Although inquiries concerning Bormann have been made on the highest levels, Russian war crimes officials have so far neither confirmed or denied reports of his capture.

Green Flays 'Machine' for Keeping Glass

John Locke Green, Arlington County treasurer and Republican leader, in a radio address delivered yesterday at Harrisonburg, declared that "political Virginia's" only contribution to war veterans in the Senate of the Unietd States has been "one Senator . . . in the person of the Byrd machine boss himself."

Green declared that "For over three years, the people of Virginia have had only one Senator," while "approximately 250,000 young Virginians have been taken from their homes in response to the call of duty from their Government."

Permitted Reelection

While the servicemen have been away, Green continued, Virginia's contribution to the Senate has "been one Senator by the Byrd machine in the person of the boss himself."

"The boss," Green charged, "was the Senatorial colleague of Senator Glass in June, 1942. The boss must have known as early as September, 1942, that he (Senator Glass) would never again attend the Senate. Yet the boss permitted and obviously approved Senator Glass's relection to the Senate for six more years."

Green recently carried his demand that the seat of Senator Carter Glass be declared vacant in the U. S. Senate to the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals. Last month he filed a petition asking for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel Governor Darden to call an election this November to fill the Senator's place.

Puts Yearly Cost At $20,000

In his speech yesterday, Green said that it costs the people of Virginia approximately $20,000 a year "to maintain Senator Glass in the Mayflower Hotel for no services rendered. In addition, they have no representative from a Senator.

"Govrnor Darden says, no vacation exists in the Senate of the United States from Virginia. He makes his statement even though Senator Glass has not been either to his office or to the Senate for over three years. He makes the statement in the face of Senator Barkley's letter to I. R. Dovel that the matter is up to the officials of Virginia.

"Lieut. Gov. Tuck says "There is no vacancy."

"We would like to know," Green said, "what these gentlemen define a vacancy to be."

Temporary Trustees Named For Arlington War Memorial

Eight Arlington County residents have been recommended as temporary trustees for the Arlington County War Memorial Association, according to an announcement yesterday by the group's executive committee.

The recommendations were made in response to a request by the association that the general public in the county send in recommendations for six trustees for the association, to serve until the next general meeting of the group in May, 1946.

Recommendations received so far include William P. Ames, former county board member; Mrs. Florence Cannon, former president of the Arlington Civic Federation; W. A. Richardson, county recreation director; Mrs. Alfred Tawresy, head of the Red Cross Home Service volunteers in Arlington; State Senator William D. Medley, E. Alexander Sheff, local businessman; Frank Ball, sr., Arlington attorney, and Capt. P. T. Wright, USN.

Recommendations for the six publicly selected trustees will be received by the association up until August 15, and should be mailed to Box 26, Arlington. The persons receiving the greatest number of votes automatically will become temporary trustees of the association.

Nine trustees from participating organizations will be elected at a meeting at Arlington Courthouse Friday night at 8 o'clock.

Vet in Sewing Contest

Houston, Tex. (U.P.).—Alvin Ray, 26-year-old former soldier, is a top contestant in the annual Sewing Contest of the Houston Press. His entry consists of five tiny garments "whipped up" for his daughter.

Arlington Church Seeks $65,000 for New Building

A drive to raise $65,000 for construction of a new Trinity Presbyterian Church at the northeast corner of 16th and N. Inglewood sts. in Arlington has been begun by members of the church, it was learned yesterday.

The Trinity congregation now is holding services at 5211 N. Washington blvd. in Arlington. It hopes, with its new building, to be able to seat from 300 to 350 persons, with a Sunday School unit for 400 persons.

Organized in May, 1944, by the Home Mission committee of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, the Trinity congregation now has 136 members.

Former GWU Dean Takes New Post At Mills College

Mrs. Anna L. Rose Hawkes, former dean of women at George Washington University, has been appointed dean of students and chairman of residence at Mills College, Oakland, Calif.

Mrs. Hawkes received her B. A. and M. A. degrees at George Washington University and her Ph. D. at Columbia University. She served as registrar and assistant professor of education at George Washington before becoming dean of women and while in Washington, supervised the educational program of the YWCA here.

At present she is administrative secretary of Finch Junior College, N. Y., where she has served four years as chairman of the board of directors.

Arlington K. of C. Burns Mortgage

The Arlington Knights of Columbus had a fire at their clubhouse Sunday afternoon, and all the members enjoyed it.

The county K. of C., or Edward Douglass White Council No. 2473, met at 4 o'clock Sunday at their clubhouse at 3247 N. Washington blvd. and burned the mortgage on their property and clubhouse. The Council was founded in 1923 and originally held meetings in St. Charles Parochial School. A large frame house was purchased in 1931, which, after extensive remodeling, has become the council's clubhouse. State Deputy George Kramer, Grand Knight Joe Pettit and Past Grand Knight and President of the Columbus Club Dr. Tom Pumphrey presided at the event.

Fairfax Police Made 264 Arrests Last Month

Capt. Carl R. McIntosh, chief of Fairfax County police, yesterday said that 264 arrests were made in the county during July, with traffic violations heading the list.

A total of 88 arrests were made of traffic violators, with 54 drunkness arrests reported. Stolen property recovered was estimated at $643.50. Police investigated 14 motor vehicle accidents in which 15 persons were injured.

Probe of Troop Train Delay To Speed Up Civilians Asked

By the Associated Press

Senator Stewart (D., Tenn.) yesterday demanded investigation of reports that a troop, of old, dirty coaches, was forced to wait on a siding two hours last week to clear the tracks for civilian trains.

The train, he said, was en route from Camp Kilmer, N. J., to Camp Grant, Ill.

"I should like to know who was responsible for our troops traveling on such a train and who required that they—after a long, ditry and exhausting journey—lie out on a siding while luxurious civilian trains passed by," Stewart wrote Director J. Monroe Johnson of the Office of Defense Transportation.

The Solid Fuels Administration has asked coal mine owners for identification of miners now in military service, it was learned yesterday.

The action was taken in line with demands by Solid Fuels Administrator Ickes for release of 30,000 men to stave off what Ickes said might be a "disastrous" fuel year.

The SFA has instructed mine operators to supply to tomorrow the serial numbers and the branch of service of their employes now in uniform. Earlier they had sought the names of the men.

Ickes said release of the miners is necessary if coal is to be shipped to Europe and he has emphasized his belief that coal is needed in Europe to prevent "anarchy." Of the goal of 6,000,000 tons for overseas shipment, at least 700,000 tons is on its way.

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Tuesday, August 7, 1945

Annapolis Centenary

The United States Naval Academy celebrates today completion of a full century's rich and honorable service to the Nation. Established in 1845 by Secretary of the Navy George Bancroft, the academy has prepared young midshipmen for the exacting responsibilities of duty as officers in what has traditionally been recognized as America's first line of defense. For 130 years no aggressor has breached that defense. And it cannot be doubted that the present preeminence of the United States Navy, its effectiveness in carrying the war to our enemies, the intrepidity of its fleets and task forces, are due in no small measure to the qualities of leadership instilled into the graduates of Annapolis.

The Naval Academy has developed and has undergone great changes in the hundred years of its history. Its first class consisted of about 50 students assembled at Fort Severn, a transferred Army post. During the Civil War it was moved to Newport. Not until the turn of the century did it begin to take shape as the modern institution of today. It grew, in short, as the Navy grew. And its future growth, if its record of service is to continue unimpaired, must be consistent with the Navy's changing needs. The Navy now serves a Nation which has accepted a place of responsibility and leadership in world affairs; it must, therefore be a Navy of unprecedented magnitude and must undertake the task of maintaining order in the two great oceans and in distant seas.

For such a Navy, it is plain that we must have a greatly expanded officer training program. It does not necessarily follow, however, that the expanded program must be accomplished through expansion of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. The student body at that institution now numbers about 3400; perhaps it cannot be greatly enlarged without some sacrifice of quality. Admiral Porter, who infused new life into the academy when he took over its administration in 1865, is said to have changed it from "a high school to a college." Perhaps now it needs to be changed from a college to a graduate school which will give advanced training to picked officers coming out of two or three naval academies located at strategic points on either coast. Certainly the future function of Annapolis should be clearly delineated before any expansion is decreed.

The campus of the Naval Academy with its storied buildings and monuments overlooks the campus of another institution of learning, St. John's College, which next year will celebrate its 250th anniversary. This older, though smaller, seat of learning has its own vital public service to perform through advancement of the liberal arts. We should wholly share the indignation which would no doubt be felt by all Navy men if St. John's, in an effort to expand its physical facilities, endeavored to take over the campus of its neighbor. However urgent St. John's need might be, it would scarcely justify the uprooting of even so fledgling an institution as the Naval Academy.

The Naval Academy, however, is now endeavoring to take over St. John's. And the Navy has been proceeding in its behalf in a manner which seems singularly disingenuous, although it may be based upon a simple misunderstanding. Naval spokesmen have represented the trustees of St. John's as willing to sell the college site. The fact is they are not willing to sell it, and they have lately made this abundantly plain, although from the beginning they acknowledged that they would not stand in the way of real national necessity. The Navy Department, as Dr. Thomas Parran, chairman of St. John's Board of Visitors put it, "clearly misconstrued the board's simple statement of patriotic duty as a 'willingness' to negotiate. There is no longer any room for misunderstanding on this point. The Navy must recognize that it cannot acquire the college by negotiation. St. John's is simply not for sale."

Of course, the Navy can acquire the college by exercise of the Government's majestic power of eminent domain. But this is a power the very majesty of which dictates the utmost restraint in its employment. If the Navy employs it to seize the site of one academic institution for the mere convenience or advantage of another, he will start the Naval Academy upon its second century with an ugly stain. Navy power in this situation is plenary. But it can best serve its high traditions by refraining from use of it. For the Navy has been made powerful precisely to protect the rights and values of such institutions as St. John's.

The Haunted Wood

If the imagination was numbed by the story of the German rocket bombs, it is utterly paralyzed by President Truman's revelations concerning the new "atomic bomb." It is probably correct to say that most Americans received this news not with exultation but with a kind of bewildered awe. It must have intensified that somnambulistic sensation which the progressive shocks of the past half dozen years have induced. It is still impossible for most of us to believe that the grotesque dream world of the Sunday supplement editors, of the hacks who rattle out yarns for pulp magazines, of the artists who fill the so-called comic pages with fantasies about space ships, paralysis-ray pistols and interplanetary wars, of the men and women who fled in wild panic over the New Jersey countryside because they heard that the Martians were invading the earth, has at last become the world of actuality. Out of the wreck of the rational universe, we seem, indeed, to have created "the thing we contemplate."

It has long been known, of course, that the material universe that our grandfathers found so solid and comfortable is an illusion, that the ultimate constituents of matter are not material at all but a kind of energy. Roentgen rays, radium rays and so on are forms of this energy released by a kind of atomic disintegration. It has also been known that if the balance of protons and neutrons in, say, the heavy hydrogen isotope were disturbed and the potential electrical energy within it released, the most momentous consequences would follow. Perhaps the world itself would be blown up; perhaps this atomic energy could be made to do all the work of all the world.

At present, it seems, the energy, in some way released by the explosion of a bomb, is doing the work of more than 2000 of the heaviest and deadliest bombs hitherto devised and is working 20,000 times as much destruction as a ton of T. N. T. The first of the "atomic bombs" was dropped on Hiroshima, a Japanese city slightly more populous than Atlanta, Ga., or Denver, Colo., and slightly smaller than Louisville, Ky., and wiped it off the earth with, we suppose, most of its inhabitants. Perhaps this will frighten the surviving Japanese into accepting the terms of the Potsdam ultimatum. If not, says the President, "they may expect a rain of ruin from the air, the like of which has never been seen on this earth." We believe him, even without the information that new and more powerful atomic bombs are already in development.

With characteristic American optimism the President foresees "a new era in man's understanding of nature's forces," when it will be possible for atomic energy to supplement or perhaps even replace the power now derived from coal, oil and hydroelectric dams. However, what we seem really to need at this moment is a new era in the understanding of the nature of man, and whether it is really the kind of nature that makes it desirable for him to play with such toys as atomic energy.

Anyway, it is possible at this point to draw only one conclusion, namely, that if the peoples of the world cannot now live in unity and peace, they will presently not live at all. As the poet, Mr. Auden, put it, "We must love one another or die." Otherwise the story of homo sapiens will become, as the late Lord Balfour once said, "a brief and unpleasant episode in the history of one of the minor planets."

Industrial Peace

The Ball-Burton-Hatch bill for promotion of industrial peace is probably all the better as a legislative plan because it is not the product of a representative group of employers or employes. Legislative proposals that emerge after consultation among special interest groups inevitably embody compromises that detract from the effectiveness (on paper) of the final product. In the field of labor relations, however, it is of first importance to enlist the support of the leaders of both industry and organized labor in any plan for dealing with disputes without resort to strikes. Otherwise encouragement is given to the kind of vituperative, uninformed criticism that leaders of organized labor have directed against the Ball-Burton-Hatch bill.

For that reason Senator Vandenberg's call for a management-labor conference under Government auspices to promote industrial peace is highly constructive. With good reason he doubts whether "peace with justice" can be "dictated by summary legislation." But he does believe that the voluntary conference method affording representatives of management and labor opportunities to discuss their mutual problems and iron out their differences can produce agreements fair to both sides that would provide a basis for legislation. When men face one another with a sincere desire to achieve a common objective, they are not going to waste time indulging in vain recriminations. They are "on the spot," so to speak. If they object to proposals offered by others, they must be prepared with better suggestions of their own. Otherwise they will be rightly regarded as obstructionists.

The country is facing a critical transition period which affords abundant opportunity for industrial strife. Lacking adequate machinery to adjust disputes, strikes will increasingly become the preferred coercive weapon with which to bring about settlements. We cannot afford either the material losses incidental to an epidemic of strikes during the reconversion period or the social demoralization that would accompany them. The need for remedial action is urgent; hence the proposed industrial peace conference is not a suggestion for future consideration, but a call to immediate action. Secretary Schwellenbach, who has indorsed the Vandenberg proposal, will put his countrymen deeply in his debt by rising to this challenging opportunity to pave the way for peaceful solution of labor troubles. We want neither appeasers nor appeasees in labor relations, only cooperators.

Duty To Americans

Some months ago an organization known as "Relief for Americans in the Philippines" called the attention of Congress to the unfair practice of billing passage costs to the small groups of Americans returned to this country from Japanese prison camps in 1942-43. The organization pointed out that these helpless victims of Japanese aggression were released under an arrangement that amounted to an order of expulsion. Ragged, emaciated, poverty-stricken, they stepped aboard the rescue ship to be confronted with bills and requests to sign promissory notes. Ironically, the Japanese government had shipped the repatriates cost free to the exchange port, probably because it lacked the imagination to conceive how anything more could be extracted from such a sorry human cargo.

The fact that the promissory notes were all canceled, and the further fact that the War Department stepped temporarily into the breach to bring the repatriates home cost-free, do not acquit the proper Government department of responsibility. And this department is the State Department. But the State Department cannot act without authorization from Congress. However, Congress, in its haste to adjourn, left untouched Senator Pepper's resolution permitting the State Department to pay the return passage of repatriates. When you think that the rescued are American nationals, that many of them were not warned to leave their stations, this neglect by Congress is unfortunate.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Grew has acknowledged that trapped Americans in the Philippines, Guam and Wake could not for "political reasons" be given official warnings of danger. This is a confession of governmental responsibility for their subsequent plight. The very least the Government should do under the circumstances is to make reparation—that is to say, to defray the costs of a belated return to the continental United States. We strongly suspect that the touching faith in the protective power of their Government which kept so many Americans at their posts in exposed Pacific areas suffered a greater shock when those promissory notes were pressed into their hands than was experienced at first sight of enemy invaders.

Hiram Johnson

By a strange but very illuminating coincidence, Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California died on the very day that the existence of the atomic bomb was made public. That bomb will shatter more than the crumbling cities of Japan. It will shatter what is left of the once-prevalent belief in this country that a nation can insure itself against war and the consequences of war by having nothing to do with the world. Senator Johnson throughout his life was one of the most vigorous and eloquent exponents of this storm-cellar isolationism. Indeed, during the 1919-1920 debate on the League of Nations he stood out as the most irreconcilable of the irreconcilables. With or without reservations he would have nothing to do with any policy that related the United States to a world community. Johnson's sincerity was not to be questioned. There is no doubt he believed all the terrible things he said would stem from American membership in a world organization. However, he was as remote from reality as the atom bomb and the Superfortress are from the crossbow and javelin.

In his 79 years Johnson saw the world shrink from a spacious planet to a crowded neighborhood. He was already a mature man when men first learned to fly. He himself learned nothing from that epochal discovery. And he learned nothing from either the First or the Second World War. He lived long enough to become and to be regarded as an interesting if feeble survivor of a vanished day, a museum piece. But he was consistent to the end. As he had voted against American membership in the League of Nations, so he would have voted, had he been able to vote, against American membership in the United Nations. He was the greatest of American Bourbons, and his consistency had become nothing but a hobgoblin. That his passing will be generally recorded only in terms of vivid contrast is a strange quirk of fate.

THE GOLDEN HARPS OF SUMMER

Over the plume-tangled meadow
lush with the growth of summer,
fevered with fierceness of sunlight,
tumble the waves of cloud shadows;
Silence uncradles the perfume,
lulls the blossoms to slumber,
folds them in robes of amber.

Beyond the edge of the meadow,
walk bridled, white-flecked horses,
waist-deep in wheat, bright burnished,
mowing in rhythmical swaths,
hushing the music of growth.
Slow and slow dreams the harvest
Through hours of gold and of stillness.

Bright, molten gold of noonday
yellows the wind, slow fingering
tawny strings of the corn silk;
Meadow larks scold in staccato
their young in the earth-warm nest . . .
The golden harps of summer record
lyrics and litanies of the Lord!

LEILA PIER KING

Insular Policy

By Merlo Pusey

Islands As Partners

MANY OF THOSE who throw brickbats at Great Britain because of her colonial policy easily forget that we have a long-unsolved "colonial" problem of our own. Ever since the Spanish-American War we have held rather extensive insular possessions without working out any systematic policy of dealing with them.

The problem is especially acute just now because of the anomalous position in which we have left the Philippine Islands. Within 11 months, under present law, the devastated and disorganized Philippines will become an independent country. That, of course, is what the Filipino people have been longing for ever since they broke away from Spanish rule. But the war must have made it evident to them that they need the protection of the United States as urgently as we need Philippine bases to safeguard the peace of the Pacific.

Fortunately, there seems to be no question about granting whatever bases may be required for this purpose. Nor can it be doubted that this country will henceforth use its naval and air strength to protect the Philippines, instead of allowing them to fall into enemy hands and then recapturing them, as we did in the present war. If these assumptions are correct, the Filipinos will attain something less than the complete and absolute independence which they have demanded in the past. Instead of working out a mutually advantageous arrangements in line with present-day realities, however, officials are allowing the two countries to drift toward a fictitious divorce.

IT HAS BEEN reasonably said that the proposal for adjustment of the independence formula should come from Manila rather than Washington. But the Osmena regime, which was exiled in Washington during the occupation of the islands, may feel more timid about suggesting modification of the historic independence policy than our own officials do. The least the Truman Administration can do is smooth the way for that growing segment of the Filipino people who do not wish complete separation by clarifying our insular policy.

A good place to begin would be Puerto Rico. This Caribbean possession is a shocking example of our lack of a policy in dealing with insular possessions. Puerto Rico has no assurance of independence, statehood or anything else except aimless drifting. To be sure, that overpopulated island presents a difficult problem. It is too small and too poor in economic resources to become truly independent. It is not sufficiently integrated with the mainland to become a State. Yet it ought to have a more clear-cut place in the American system than it has today in addition to a larger measure of self-government.

What seems to be needed is a sort of mutual-interest partnership between these insular areas and the United States. Such an arrangement would guarantee them security and self-government in domestic affairs, along with aid and guidance from the the United States in the development of their industry, commerce and agriculture. It would guarantee to the United States the use of naval and air bases in those areas, along with over-all direction of their foreign policy. Close commercial ties would further cement the partnership.

THERE IS NO need of confusing such a democratic partnership by calling it "dominion status." We have no king to which allegiance could be asked or given. It seems to me that we ought to have statesmanship enough in our own country to devise a relationship that would satisfy the yearning of insular peoples under the American flag for security, self-government and economic advancement and at the same time protect our basic interests in the Caribbean and Pacific. The adoption of such a plan for Puerto Rico would at least be a great temptation to the Filipinos to ask for a similar arrangement.

In effect, this status would amount to limited independence. It would not differ from the relationship between the United States and Cuba. Since abrogation of the Platt amendment, Cuba has been theoretically a free and detached republic. But the American base at Guantanamo automatically links the defense of Cuba with our own, and the economic ties between the two countries are especially close.

In the case of areas that have long been under the American Flag more candid recognition of a continued partnership seems to be in order. Americans and Filipinos who have fought side by side in a common cause will still share a common cause when the war is over. Down in their hearts I think both peoples will agree that that cause should be evidenced by something more than treaties between alien governments.

Move Monument

I should like to suggest a campaign to have the beautiful Naval and Marine Memorial moved to a site worthy of it and where it will become known to the people of Washington and to the hosts of visitors.

The tip of Hains Point is suggested as in every way appropriate.

F. S. FOLTZ,
Brigadier General, United States Army, Retired.
Washington, July 29.

From The Grass Roots

By Barnet Nover

Potsdam And Germany's Future

THE POLITICAL and economic provisions of the Potsdam agreement make it certain that the Allied occupation of Germany will last a long time. In fact, under the best of circumstances it is likely to prove of greater duration, as it is greater in scope, than the occupation of any other defeated nation in history.

However, the actual length of time the Allies will remain in the Reich will depend to a very large extent on the Germans themselves. The sentence imposed on Germany by the "Big Three" contains a promise of time off for good behavior. Within the limits set by Allied determination to bar her forever from the path of aggression, the future of Germany has been placed in German hands.

BY WAY OF CONTRAST with the present arrangement, the occupation provisions of the Treaty of Versailles were extremely mild.

Most of Germany was not occupied at all after the armistice of 1918. Furthermore, it was stipulated in the peace settlement that if the Germans lived up to the terms of the treaty three small zones of occupation (the Rhine bridgeheads at Cologne, Coblenz and Mainz) would be wholly evacuated in 15 years.

Actually, the last Allied troops cleared out of the Rhine region long before the time was up. But this circumstance only gave a fillip to German chauvinism and militarism and hastened the Second World War.

THIS FACT the Allies have not forgotten. That is one reason why, this time, all of Germany is being occupied and for an indeterminate period. Another reason is that the collapse of the Third Reich created something resembling a political vacuum in Germany.

Hitler left no heirs; only survivors. There was nobody in German to take over from the Nazis as Ebert and his colleagues took over from William II. When the totalitarian edifice was smashed there was nothing to take its place.

As a writer in a recent issue of the London Economist points out in a dispatch from Munich:

"Life here has lost all solid shape and outline—it is completely atomized. Germany's national existence seems to have broken up into millions of individual beings, each with their own individual anxieties and worries; it defies any accepted sociological and political classification because the individual existences have few, if any, social ties to link up together. For a time the collective identity of the German nation has dissolved into nothingness."

UNDER THE circumstances, the Big Three were wise in deciding that "for the time being no central German government shall be established." They did, at the same time, agree that certain essential central German administrative departments dealing with finance, foreign trade, transport, communications and industry are to be set up.

The emphasis, so far as the rehabilitation of Germany's political life is concerned, is to be on building up Germany as a political entity from the grass roots up.

Until now there has been nothing resembling uniformity among the four occupation powers regarding German political activity in the occupation zones. While the Russians encouraged, the Americans, the British and and French discouraged the formation of political parties. There were also great differences in the four zones regarding the degree to which local self-government was permitted.

It has now been agreed that in all the zones and subject only to the demands arising out of military security, freedom of speech, press, religion and assembly are to be permitted with local self-government restored.

This provision is both in line with the definite purpose of decentralizing the German political structure and the aim of giving the Germans a chance to learn democratic procedures.

JUST AS SOON as this experiment in local self-government proves successful, the area of democratic control in Germany will be extended to regional, provincial and state administrations. Ultimately the formation of a national government will be permitted.

These political provisions in the Potsdam agreement have everything to recommend them. They are wise, statesmanlike and forward looking. And they are likely to prove workable.

Whether the same can be said of the economic provisions in the "Big Three" accord remains to be seen. There can be no doubt whatever that, in view of what happened after the last war, drastic Allied control of German economy, so as to eliminate Germany' capacity for war-making, is in order. But the plan of action agreed on at Potsdam is extraordinarily complex and probably full of pitfalls. It will require great skill, great patience and, above all the unflagging cooperation among the "Big Three" to make it work, if it can be made to work at all.

However, if "Big Three" cooperation, now achieved with respect to the broad outlines of the governance of Germany can be maintained, the difficulties should not prove insuperable since it would then be possible to alter those arrangements agreed on at Potsdam that are definitely unworkable.

The main thing is that the uncertainty regarding Germany, an uncertainty that made for continuous friction among the Allies, has now been removed. In that fact there is great promise.

Letters To The Editor

Communications must carry writer's name and address, though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters should be held to not more than 200 words. They are subject to condensation.

International Court

The new Charter does not provide any remedy for the event that the Security Council would not achieve any decision in a dispute by threat or exercise of the veto power. This is the core of the problem which haunts so many people of good will in this historic hour. The case may be of "vital" interest. Diplomacy may fail in the future as it has failed in the past. By the exercise of the veto power this would be the crucial question whether or not the Charter will prove its aptitude to secure peace even in the cases of disunity between the Big Five which we have now experienced several times.

Is there not really a remedy which could heal the future cases of disunity or disagreements hovering over the peace of the world? Lessening of the quasi-judicial function would require strengthening of the judicial branch of the international organization. The perplexities of the veto power could be met by referring each dispute paralyzed by exercise of the veto power to the International Court of Justice. The Charter does not yet provide compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court. However, the Charter binds (Art. 33 ,1) the Security Council to call upon the parties to settle their disputes by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration or judicial settlement. This function of the Security Council should never be undermined by use of the veto. It would be in obvious contrast to the purposes and principles of the international organization. However, if compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court were written into the Charter any danger of misusing the veto power against the peaceful settling of disputes by arbitration or judicial decisions could be avoided.

DR. ARMAND EISLER.
New York City, July 18.

Lack Of Planning

News from the home and Pacific fronts features the damage caused by lack of over-all planning. In the Philippines, inflation rages because no provision is made for replacing former sources of supply, while troops are poured into areas of acute scarcity, accelerating the inflation by their free spending. On the home front, food rots and business is halted because the railroads are swamped with troops routed to the Pacific for some future use. The Army faces the alternatives: (1) Japan's early surrender, or (2) large-scale land fighting in Asia and Japan. In either event there is no need for rushing infantry, because if there is a surrender, the land fighting will not occur, and if on the other hand the Jap soldiers do have to be exterminated it will be a long-time job.

Our troops are expendable, if necessary, and the home economy is also expendable, if necessary. But the present crisis seems to arise not from necessity or reason but from the lack of over-all planning and common sense.

The Japs supplied Asia and the Pacific islands with cheap manufactured commodities. With that source of supply knocked out, we shall have to pause to move in replacements. Doing this would seem to take priority over huge troop movements, at the present moment, especially as Japan is blockaded and the people will starve. On the current arrangement the "liberated" peoples are worse off economically than ever before, and our own economy, which should be revived to meet the home and foreign demands upon it, is badgered and depressed. And our people have been so drenched with machine propaganda that they mistake common sense for treason.

CITIZEN.
Washington, July 19.

Empty Promises

Twice the railroad car builders of the Nation have been asked to submit proposals for building railroad cars for France; twice they have responded, and twice their proposals have been pigeonholed.

The wire makers of the country were asked to submit bids for communication wire for France, and they replied only to have their offers forgotten; the crane makers likewise, and they cooperated, also only to find their efforts ignored.

Mr. Crowley has recently announced that no material is to be furnished France except that which can be completed before January. Obviously, if nothing is ordered, nothing can be completed. In this race between a stable France and anarchy, if it is the disposition of those in authority to encourage anarchy, if it is the disposition of those in authority to encourage anarchy to win, why continue to fool American industry by repeated requests for proposals that were never intended to be used?

DAVID WHITNEY.
Washington, Aug. 2.

Washington Calling

By Marquis Childs

Labor Round Table

TWO OLD FRIENDS met the other day to talk over a worry that is up for discussion wherever people gather these days. One was Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan and the other was the new Secretary of Labor, Lewis Schwellenbach, who was a member of the Senate until he resigned in 1940 to become a judge.

They talked about the looming hostility between labor and capital, union and management. Out of their talk came Vandenberg's proposal for a Nation-wide conference of top men on both sides of the industrial fence, together with representatives of Government.

Schwellenbach liked the idea. He has no illusions, however, that there is any easy answer.

You cannot impose peace by law, as the new Secretary of Labor very well knows. Recently he has been looking into the workings of the Compulsory Arbitration Law in Australia. Australia has had more strikes, in proportion to the number of men working, than we've had in this country.

ONE REASON Schwellenbach is sympathetic to the conference idea is because he feels that confidence and understanding, which can be built up only slowly, are of first importance. To give his old friend, the Michigan Senator, an idea of the difficulties in the way of understanding, he told him a story of another attempted conference.

A labor leader came to see Schwellenbach to ask him to call a meeting of union and management in a certain industry. He explained that the heads of two or three big firms would not respond to a request for such a meeting when it was made by the union.

"But if you call it, they will have to come because of public opinion," said the union man.

It sounded like a good idea, and Schwellenbach began to ask a few questions. Weren't there representatives of the rival union in one or two plants? Yes, came the answer, they had majorities in three firms. Well then, said Schwellenbach, we'll have to call them in, too.

"In that case," the union leader said, "we would not attend the conference."

At first the Secretary of Labor thought he hadn't heard right. But when it was made perfectly plain that this was the man's final stand, Schwellenbch said there would be no conference.

This is fairly typical of the bitterness across the great divide within the ranks of labor. The other day, in a slam-bang speech, William Green issued a new declaration of war with the charge that the CIO was dominated by Communists.

AS VANDENBERG talked about it, the union-management split was not his only worry. The possibilities for trouble cover so much more territory than that, and particularly in Detroit, the industrial capital of Vandenberg's own State.

To Detroit have come war workers from all over America. The tensions are between race and race, between folks from one region and folks from another region, between religionists of one creed and another creed, between one set of bosses and another set of bosses.

As Vandenberg pointed out, all this is aggravated by the irritations and frustrations of four years of war—all the dammed-up grievances and strains that come with worry over sons and husbands and fathers in battle, with difficult working and living conditions, with shortages and rising prices. There were the same tensions at the end of World War I, which didn't last half so long as this one. They blew off in rioting and violence.

Senator Vandenberg's proposal to get men to sit down around a table and try to reason out their proposal is 100 per cent sound. A lot of spadework must be done to prepare the way for it.

Perhaps it should be broadened to include other groups in conflict, or maybe other related conferences should be held. Anyway, it's hard to see how anything could be lost by such a meeting, and maybe a great deal can be gained.

Profiteers

Thousands of loose-living women are enjoying themselves at Government expense.

Recently I inquired about a particularly obnoxious specimen of my sex.

"Don't worry about that baby," said her former employer. "She is smart enough to collect about $200 a month from Uncle Sam."

And she does that.

Several years ago she induced her employer to appear as her character witness, enabling her to divorce her husband and secure support for her child. Immediately thereafter she collected a circle of admirers and bore another child for whose support a married man in the Navy added voluntary contributions. Next, she rushed down to San Diego and married another serviceman, and so good has Uncle Sam been to her that her third child, maintained in excellent style at Government expense, will be reared in the pretty home which his mother purchased at the height of California's housing panic.

Thousands of women of this type think they have found a gold mine in the present war. And they do not intend to rear their children properly. Nor do they grieve much when the traffic, the fish ponds and the sun-drenched and closed automobiles take their heavy toll.

Meanwhile, Uncle Sam staggers under a tax burden which will affect future generations. And even the FBI is helpless.

M. P. JAMISON.
Alhambra, Calif., July 10.

'Ike' Eases Control Over German Labor

Pledges More Liberty When People Show Faith in Democracy

Berlin, Aug. 6 (AP).—The United States and Britain today gave the conquered Germans permission to form free, local trade unions and local political parties, but General Eisenhower warned the German people they would get full freedom only after they proved themselves willing to build democracy.

"We shall assist you to rebuild your life on a democratic basis," Eisenhower said in a proclamation to the Germans. The American commander demanded, however, that "there must be no idleness," particularly during and before the coming winter which, he said, would be a hard one.

Freedom to engage in political activity and form unions—and also of press and judicial liberty—still is subject to the approval of the local Allied military governments, Eisenhower stressed. But he held out the prospect that these restrictions might be lifted.

Read Over Berlin Radio

Eisenhower's proclamation was read in his name over the Berlin radio and transmitters in the American zone. At the same time, a similar proclamation was read on behalf of Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery in the British zone.

The relaxation of control was in accord with the policies for the government of Germany laid down last week by the Big Three meeting at Potsdam, The ban or political activities had been relaxed in the Russian zone some weeks ago.

Eisenhower said that the plans were being announced since "our de-Nazification program has proceeded sufficiently." But he stressed that Germany would be prevented from "ever again threatening the peace of the world."

Not Merely Negative Aim

After explaining progress toward destroying German power to make war, Eisenhower told the Germans that "our aim is not merely a negative one.

"We do not desire to degrade the German people," he said. "We shall assist you to rebuild your life on a democratic basis. Your courts and schools are being opened as quickly as they can be freed of Nazi influence. Justice and education founded on true liberal principles will be supported vigorously."

Granting the Germans permission to hold meetings to form local unions and local political parties, Eisenhower said that one of the initial aims of these groups "should be to help the measures necessary now to prepare for the coming minter."

Depends on Germans

Fuller freedom, he said, would be extended rapidly wherever the Germans "show readiness for the healthy exercise of those privileges."

"Your actions will determine the time for removing the remaining restrictions," the proclamation added.

Referring to the coming winter months as "a time of trial," Eisenhower told the German people they had it in their power to reduce the hardships by helping each other and by steady work.

He urged city populations to go out on the farms to gather the harvest, prospects for which he said were good, and disclosed that American military transport had been made available "to help prevent losses of crops in the fields."

Fuel Gathering Urged

There would be no coal for heating houses, he said, and it, therefore, was essential that town dwellers gather their own wood from the forests. Regarding housing, the general said there was still time, before winter closed in, for the repair of damaged homes.

"Despite all the hardships," Eisenhower concluded, "you need not face the future without hope. You can redeem yourselves both at home and in the eyes of th world through your own efforts.

"It lies in your power ultimately to build a healthy democratic life in Germany and rejoin the family of nations. To achieve this you must show that you have forever abandoned militarism and aggression and have adopted a peaceful way of life."

Montgomery's proclamation promised to help the Germans "eradicate idleness, boredom and fear of the future," and substitute "an objective and hope for the future."

Well Kept Secret

Atomic Bomb Was a Pain To Censors

With the announcement of the atomic bomb, life became comparatively simple for Byron Price, director of the Office of Censorship, today.

For years the most closely guarded secret in the United States has been the immense effort to smash the atom and thus discover the sourc of all enrgy.

Thousands of prsons knew of the existence of the mysterious, gigantic plants in Tennessee, in Washington and in New Mexico, but few people, including thousands of employes, knew what they were trying to do.

It was Byron Price's chief job and chief headache, to see to it that nothing of this super hush-hush project was mentioned in the newspapers, in the magazines, on the radio.

"To the everlasting credit of the press and radio, it has been a well kept secret," Price said yesterday. "This is the biggest story of our time. The possibilities of this discovery stagger the imagination."

On June 28, 1943, Price issued a confidential note to editors asking that no mention be made or broadcast of:

"Production or utilization of atom smashing, atomic energy, atomic fission, atomic splitting, or any of their equivalents."

Since then, until yesterday, the subject has been closely watched by Mr. Price.

The reward for vigilance came with dramatic suddenness yesterday.

Senators Hit Navy Academy Closing Fears

The argument that establishment of a West Coast Naval Academy would force the closing of the Naval Academy at Annapolis was denounced yesterday by Senator Arthur Capper (R., Kans.) as a "smoke screen" raised by the Navy to hide the true facts.

Senator Pat McCarran (D., Nev.) called the assertion "foolish."

Meanwhile, the Associated Press reported that a committee of Annapolish business and political figures organized yesterday to prevent removal of the Academy from the East Coast. Members plan to mobilize "overwhelming sentiment" in favor of expansion of the present Naval school as an alternative to establishing of a second academy on the West Coast were announced.

Will Remain Strong

The Navy has proposed expanding the Naval Academy in Annapolis by acquiring St. John's College campus adjoining the academy.

"If a new academy is opened, Annapolis will be just as strong as it ever was," Senator McCarran declared. "In fact it will be overpopulated with cadets. We're going to have the largest Navy of any nation. We should have. We have the longest coastline.

"Our insular possessions will nearly all be in the Pacific. We are going to maintain at naval bases many of the Pacific islands. The West Coast should have an academy of equal strength and equal population to Annapolis."

Site Suggested

Senator McCarran proposed location of the new institution on Monterey Bay, "where climatic conditions are so conducive to naval training." This spot between Los Angeles and San Francisco, Calif., is away from large cities," he pointed out.

"Congress was told that setting up an aviation laboratory on the West Coast would destroy Langley Field, but it did not," Senator McCarran recalled.

Senator Capper stated there would be need for enough officer training to fill two academies and called location of a second academy on the West Coast "only logical."

C. of C. Takes Action

Meanwhile, it was announced that seven members have been appointed to the Annapolis citizens committee by the Chamber of Commerce board of directors. They are William McWilliams, Maryland Secretary of State; William U. McCready, mayor; Talbot Speer, publisher of the Annapolis Evening Capital; Carry L. Meredith, president of Farmers' National Bank, and Chris Nelson, Joseph Lazenby, and Willis Armbruster, business men.

The committee plans to proceed on the following premises:

1. The Navy is going to enlarge its officer training program in the postwar era.
2. The Naval Academy wants to expand in Annapolis.
3. The Naval Academy must have St. John's College in order to expand.
4. If the Naval Academy cannot expand in Annapolis, it means expansion elsewhere.
5. A second Naval Academy will mean the end of the Naval Academy in Annapolis.

$10,000 Art Contest Op To High SchoolStudents

An art competition open to public high school students in all cities of the U. S. was announced yesterday by Henry J. Burroughs, director of the Harry Doehla Art Competition of New York. Scholarships, cash, and War Bonds, totalling $10,000, are the prizes. The problem will be the creation of an original design in color suitable for a greeting card.

Walter Lippmann is on vacation. His column will be resumed early in September.

17 District Men To Report Today For Induction

Seventeen Washington men have been ordered to report for induction today.

They are: Jean Brinks, John Curtin, John Gray, William Holtzman, Celestino Lo Schiavo, Francis Mahoney, Harold Planer, David Staples, Irving Torchinsky, William Kellinger, Ray Carig, John DeBlasi, Morris Freidberg Thomas Smith, Walter Smith, Stanley Soloman and Ellwod Talley.

Forty-three Washington men were scheduled for induction yesterday.

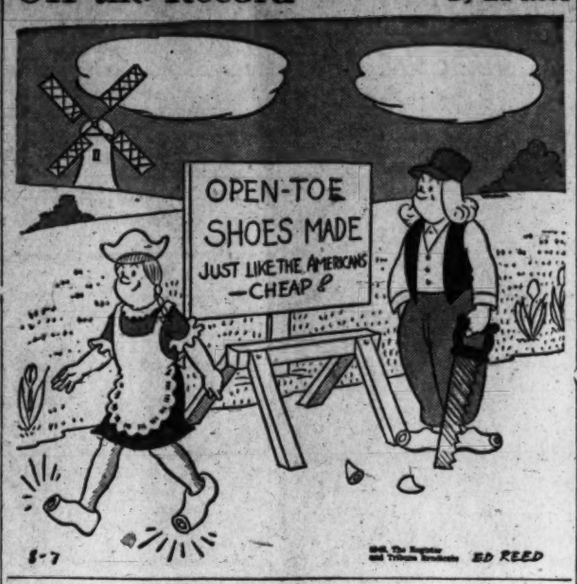
They are Demetrious Bonos, Leonard Burke, James Cummings, Joseph Oimert, Philip Smith, James Wilkes, jr., Robert Gridley, John Lappin, Francis Shanley, Eugene Daughterty, Joseph Carrabino, Julian Craig, William Mitchell, Jean Payea, Joseph Salay, Steven Yurenka.

Tommy Johnson, Clyde Long, James Rhea, James Baucom, Ollie Cannon, Herman Carry, James Carter, Willard Carter, Lawrence Clark, Wilbert Cooper, Matthew Dickens, Donald Fountaine, William Gunter, Robert Ingram, Ivy Nelson, Lemual Patterson, James Simms.

Theodore Wells, James Barnes, Raymond Brown, David Cannon, Roscoe Chester, James Harris, jr., John Hill, Stansbury Johnson, James Woods and James Hawkins.

Off the Record

By Ed Reed



USS Boxer, Hornet's 'Sister,' In With Her for Repairs

The Navy Department disclosed yesterday that the 30,000-ton Aircraft Carrier Hornet, with the Aircraft Carrier Boxer, a sister ship, the Submarine Guitarro, six destroyers and two destroyer escorts, all undergoing repair or overhaul, is at Hunter's Point, San Francisco, Calif. The smaller ships at Hunter's Point include the destroyers Lavallette, Wickes, Newcomb, Morris, Ingraham and Leutze, and the Destroyer Escorts Duffy and Wintle. The Hornet's damage was caused by the typhoon of July 5.

In a battle report covering 150,000 miles of continuous fighting, the Navy credited the Hornet's flyers with the destruction of 1410 Japanese planes and 1,270,000 tons of enemy shipping.

The Hornet's score includes 668 planes shot down in combat, 742 planes destroyed on the ground, one cruiser sunk, one carrier sunk, 10 destroyers sunk, 42 cargo ships sunk and an assist in the sinking of the Japanese superbattleship Yamato.

The present Hornet, named for the ship from which Gen. James H. Doolittle's planes took off to attack Tokyo in April, 1942, had the distinction last February of launching the first large-scale carrier-air assault against the Japanese capital. With other ships of task force 58, the Hornet steamed 200 miles off Honshu for two days, unchallenged and unmolested.

The Navy also announced yesterday that the Submarine Guitarro sank 15 Japanese ships in less than 10 months of operation against Japan's dwindling fleet.

The Guitarro included in her bag two enemy cruisers, three destroyers, eight transports and cargo ships, and two tankers.

Skippered by Comdr. H. D. H. Haskins of Brooklyn, N. Y., and later by Momdr. Thomas B. Dabney of Muskogee, Okla., the Guitarro was many times pounded by furious depth charge attacks after her daring strikes on enmey convoys. She suffered only slight damage once, however.

Clarity Urged On European Press Liberty

By the Associated Press

Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) demanded yesterday that the Big Three specifically guarantee the free access of an uncensored American press into Poland and other "blacked-out areas of Europe."

He asserted, in a statement, that what he called "rhetorical reference" in the Potsdam communique by President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee nad Generalissimo Stalin to "free elections" and a "free press" is not a sufficient guarantee.

With Mr. Truman expected to return to the White House soon, Vandenberg expressed hope that the President "will shortly give us definite word that uncensored American correspondents actually have been admitted" to Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland.

Areas of Mystery

"These are the areas of mystery," the Senator declared. "They are areas of violently conflicting and often disturbing reports of what goes on behind the blackout. Many of these reports invite conclusions wholly contrary to the complacent optimism of the communique."

It is not enough to say, as the communique did, Vandenberg said, that the Big Three noted the Polish Provisional Government had agreed to free elections and "that representatives of the Allied press should enjoy full freedom before and during the election." Neither, he added, was it enough to say that "'we expect those Poles who return home shall be accorded personal and property right'."

American Honor Pledged

"Many Americans have a deep interest in this matter," he continued. "Many of them, as do I, consider that American honor was pledged, for example to these 'free elections' in a free Poland."

"It is to the indispensable advantage of good international relations that all doubt upon the subject shall be removed. There is one sure way to do it—namely, turn on the light. The Big Three which made these promises should guarantee their execution."

Vandenberg's demand for clarification of the communique follows criticism of many of its points by Senator Taft (R., Ohio). Taft told reporters he agreed that references to press freedom in Poland and the Balkan areas were vague and ought to be cleared up.

Mechanic Hangs Himself in Jail At Annapolis

A certificate of suicide was issued yesterday in the death of Bernard A. Marshall, 38, former Washington mechanic, who hanged himself early Saturday morning in a cell at the Annapolis City jail.

Police said Marshall, arrested on a drunk and disorderly charge preferred by a Washington-Annapolis Greyhound bus driver, had been taken into custody late Friday and was found dead when police went to his cell to arraign him for trial.

Dr. Walter H. Hopkins, acting coroner, stated Marshall had hanged himself from the cross-bars of the cell with a plastic belt he wore.

Police said Marshall was employed by the Lenox Motor Co., Hyattsville, Md., and had been sent to Eastport, Md., to work on a yacht owned by his employer.

Coroner Issues Certificate In Boy's Death

District Coroner A. Magruder MacDonald yesterday issued a certificate of accidental drowning in the death Sunday of Harry Powers, 16, 426 N. Payne st., Alexandria, who met his death during a game of "follow the leader" with three other boys.

The youth drowned in the Potomac River near the Old Dominion Boat House in Alexandria, but it was ruled a District case, since the tragedy occurred below the high water mark.

Police said the boy was swimming with Paul Jacobs, 14, of 428 S. Royal st.; Herbert Jones, 15, of 413 Wilke st., and Marvin Duniva, of 1446 Duke st., all of Alexandria.

Jane Arden

9-7
DID YOU GET AN ANSWER TO YOUR AD?
YES—HERE IT IS! AND THIS TIME I SAVED THE ENVELOPE!
HM—MAILED IN TOWN LAST NIGHT—NO MARKS OF IDENTIFICATION, THOUGH— I'LL KEEP THIS!
SEE WHAT THE LETTER SAYS—NOW WILL YOU PLEASE KEEP OUT OF THIS!
YOU'RE RUINING MY DAUGHTER'S LIFE!
LET ME READ IT—
"AND KEEP THE F.B.I. OUT OF THIS IF YOU DON'T WANT US TO BUMP OFF YOUR DAUGHTER—WE KNOW THEY WERE IN YOUR OFFICE YESTERDAY—
WHEN YOU GET RID OF THEM I'LL SEND INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO DELIVER THE DOUGH— "RAFFLES"

Hitler's Offer To Aid Petain Put inEvidence

Paris, Aug. 6 (AP).—Prosecutor Andre Mornet charged today that Marshal Petain and Hitler exchanged letters three weeks after Allied landings in North Africa relative to German help for France "to assist her in reconquering her colonial domains."

In a surprise move, Mornet interrupted defense testimony in Petain's treason trial to introduce the fragment of a letter he said was dated December 6, 1942, and written by Petain in reply to a communication from Hitler.

The portion Mornet read to the court said "you consider, and correctly that it is inconceivable for a nation to exist in the long run without a disciplined, obedient army. I have made it my first duty to reconstruct an army capable of assuring the safety of France and her empire.

Left to Von Runstedt

"Von Runstedt, (the field marshal then German commander in France) having been obligated by you to take decisions and conclude all necessary arrangements in questions concerning German actions, I have asked him today to come and discuss with me a different point.

"I have been aware, Mr. Chancelor, of the personal intentions that you have expressed to me at the end of your letter concerning your decision to collaborate with France and assist her in reconquering her colonial domains."

Meanwhile, the defense continued to call generals and other colleagues of the 89-yar-old marshal and introduce documents which it hopes will prove that Petain actively cooperated with Britain and the United States against Germany and directly aided the Allies in their North African landings.

Hid War Materiel

Gen. Pico Andart testified that French troops were directed by Gen. Maxime Weygand at the time of the armistice to hide all military equipment and had concealed 18 billion francs of war materiel from the Germans and an equal amount of food and raw materials by the end of 1942. Andart added the French hid and produced enough equipment for 24 divisions, except for heavy artillery and tanks.

Pierre Merillon, French delegate to the United Nations Conference in San Francisco, sent a cablegram to th etrial from Santa Barbara, Calif., saying Petain was a man who served France "with perfect patriotism and loyalty" and "with all his power and energy."

Battle of Waiting Defense

Gen. Charles LaFargue, who came from Switzerland to speak in Petain's defense, said the marshal "knew how to lead the battle of waiting defense" and that "Petain astonished me with the degree of his intelligence."

He said Petain blocked all maneuvers to get the French army into the war on the side of the Germans.

Other witnesses declared Petain liberated many Frenchmen the Germans had arrested, and that while head of the Vichy government the marshal had ordered underground factories to continue the production of arms and munitions for the Maquis—French resistance fighters.

Heated arguments developed between the prosecution and defense attorneys after Mornet asked Judge Paul Mongibeaux to order defense witnesses to be brief and specific in their testimony. Mongibeaux said he would be the judge of the relevancy of evidence offered.

Says Name Invoked Force

Prince Francois Savier de Bourbon-Parme testified that "every time the marshal heard of a death sentence he tried to interfere and was often successful. I have seen hundreds of people hang and I have witnessed atrocities. . . . I saw the lanned extermination of Poland. If Petain had not concluded the armistice, that same fate might have been ours. To the Germans, who respect force, the name of Petain invoked force, and they had to respect it."

The prince said Petain was to a large extent a prisoner himself under the Germans, and quoted Petain as saying "nobody will ever know until after my death how much I have had to suffer in order to save France."

Another witness, Noel Pinelli, a former cabinet minister, testifying regarding naval clauses in the armistice, emphatically supported the defense contention that the French people wanted a settlement which would halt the war as soon as possible.

Employes Supply Props for 'Duffy's'

Hollywood. — Paramount was faced with the problem of rounding up some 4000 individual objects to furnish the interior of "Duffy's Tavern" in 1940 style for the picture in which Ed Gardner appears as "Archie, the Manager," of the place where "the elite meet to eat."

Needed to dress the set were some 600 framed pictures popular in the preprohibition era; sporting prints, pin-up art of the day; old time theatrical programs; souvenirs, sporting mementoes, etc.

Since there are nearly 2000 people employed regularly at Paramount, many of them came through and loaned the studio such an array of bar-room Americana, including two-dozen handsome brass spittoons, that the set was furnished almost entirely by employes. The balance came from the studio's own prop warehouses and from the famous Pony Express Museum.

Plan Welcome for Vets

O'Fallon, Ill. (U.P.).—Returning war veterans of O'Fallon will find an extra-special welcome awaiting them. At a recent meeting various civic and fraternal organizations of the town formed the Welcome Home Association, whose purpose will be to arrange suitable receptions for the local veterans of World War II.

Life's Darkest Moment

Fights Normal, Teachers Told By Educator

In an effort to whitewash the modern-day "Tom Sawyers," Frank L. Stafford of the United States Office of Education yesterday told Washington school teachers that noise and kicking are normal healthy needs of children—and that if they feel the need for a fight they should be allowed to have one.

The local teachers assembled in a work conference at Wilson Teachers College to discuss means of improving health education, heard the educator say that it is the responsibility of the teacher to understand the health requirements of the children.

He told the teacheds that it is their further responsibility to educate parents and that it is within the age period of the first three grades that teachers and parents must recognize children's natural desires to attain cerain skills.

sultant for the Children's Bureau

Miss Bosse Randle, special con- health services, also spoke and urged that health personnel in the schools should stop hanging on to functions that belong to the teachers and said that in many cases a teacher can be more helpful than a nurse.

141 Building Permits Issued in Fairfax in July

A total of 141 building permits with an estimated valuations of $233,327 were issued by the land division of the revenue commissioner's office in Fairfax County during July, James U. Kincheloe said yesterday.

Of the total, 84 permits were issued for new construction, valued at $173,955, and 57 permits were granted for improvements, valued at $59,372.

Youth Shot By Policeman Asks $10,000

A 14-year-old Negro youth, Wayne Day, sued the District Government yesterday for $10,000 on a complaint that a policeman shot him without reason, wounding him in the hip.

Day, of 1518 O st. nw., said he was waiting for his employer, a truck driver, to pick him up at 5:30 a. m. March 3 when Policeman William N. Weston, jr., Negro, fired the shot that kept him in the hospital for 20 days.

Weston himself was shot and killed the next day by a Negro he had ordered out of a tavern. The assailant was in turn killed by a special policeman. Police records show there was no charge against Day but that he ran from the vicinity of a truck Officer Weston was observing.

The suit, filed through the boy's mother, Carrie D. Williams, said that "as a result of the reckless and careless act, the plaintiff was caused to suffer great and physical pain."

Preaching Helpmate

Jericho, Vt. (U.P.).—Mrs. Ruth Beach, wife of the pastor of the two-town, three-church Congregational parish here is a helpmate in the complete sense. Mrs. Beach preaches the sermon in one of the churches while her husband, the Rev. George E. Beach, is addressing a second congrégation. Mrs. Beach also teaches religion in the public schools.

Easy to Remember

Indianapolis, Ind. (U.P.). — Coincidence! Birthdays and wedding! Mr. and Mrs. Herb Elliott were married not only on the day of both of their birthdays, but also the birthday of their two witnesses.

President Tells Augusta Crew Of Atom Bomb

By Ernest B. Vaccaro

Aboard USS Augusta, with President Truman, Aug. 6 (AP).—President Truman personally told the fighting men aboard this warship today of the release of the first atomic bomb over Hiroshima.

Soon after receiving word of the success of the mission, the President, accompanied by Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, walked into the wardroom where ship officers were at lunch.

Announcement Thrills Crew

"Keep your seats, gentlemen," he said in a voice tense with excitement. I have an announcement "I have an announcement as make to you."

Hesitating only a moment as the officers waited excited and puzzled, Mr. Trumantinued:

"We have just dropped a bomb on Japan which has more power than 20,000 tons of TNT. It was an overwhelming success.

The applause and cheering had hardly died down before the President left as quickly as he had appeared, en route t repeat the most cheering news of the Pacific war to members of the crew's mess in various parts of the ship.

The President gave a great share of credit for development of the new weapon to the persistence and determination of . War Secretary Stimson.

Stimson Responsible

It was in connection with the successful culmination of years of work on the war's most powerful weapon that Stimson went to Potsdam to confer with the President recently.

The crew's reception of the news was uproarious. The word heard on every hand was:

"I guess I'll get home sooner now."

Mr. Truman received word of the death of Senator Hiram Johnson (R., Calif.) and sent a message of condolence to Mrs. Johnson.

The warship is headed for an east coast port from which the President will return to the White House. He expects to be in Washington by Wednesday.

The time for his Nationwide radio report on the Berlin Big Three meeting has not been set.

Used Car Salesman Granted Trial Delay

Elmer V. Keefe, 39, 6600 Luzon ave. nw., salesman for the Adams Motor Co., was granted a continuance yesterday until Aug. 15 on charges of violating OPA ceiling prices by offering to sell and actually selling a used-car for $250 in excess of the legal price.

Police said he made out a receipt for all but $250 of the full cash payment offered, and then arranged to have the extra money paid through a finance company.

First Shot Gets General

Manchester, N. H. (U.P.).—The first time Lieut. Malcolmn Brannen used his .45, he killed a Nazi general.

Where the Business Man and the Working Man Co-operate to Build a GREATER CITY

Memphis shows the result—a city of good abode. It's an honor city in fire prevention (that means lowest insurance rates), and in public health and safety. Here good government has resulted in lower tax rates: city $1.80 and county 87c per $100. Report after report from branch plant managers show greater return from easily trained labor that is excellent and adaptable.

More than 600 manufacturing plants in Memphis and Shelby County, such plants as DuPont, Ford, Firestone, General Motors, Quaker Oats, know that Memphis, with its pleasant labor relations, is an ideal city in which to work and to live. Come to Memphis and Shelby County with that new business—that new plant.

Business and government here are pledged to a renewed program of industrial expansion. Your business will benefit in Memphis and Shelby County. Inquiries held confidential—Write Mayor Walter Chandler or E. W. Hale, Chairman, Shelby County Commissioners, Memphis, Tennessee.

CHOOSE
MEMPHIS
AND SHELBY COUNTY
A GREAT PLACE TO LOCATE
A GREAT PLACE TO LIVE

D. C. Man Dies in Action, 7 Wounded

Washington area men reported killed through August 6 total 1514, including 1026 from the District of Columbia. United States reported officially since Pearl Harbor, 1,061,648.

A B-24 nose gunner who had been with the Army's Eleventh Bombardment group for two years was killed June 26 on Guam, the War Department announced yesterday.

He is **Sergt. Edward DiCarlo**, brother of William DiCarlo, formerly of 1353 Harvard st. nw., and is the only District area man reported killed, while the Navy Department announced seven others wounded.

The last time Sergeant DiCarlo was in Washington, neighbors said, was on emergency leave several months ago before the death of his father, Ulderico DiCarlo of the Harvard st. address, an employe with the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Among the wounded is **Sergt. 1/c Robert E. Embrey**, 18, who suffered injuries in July when his minesweeper YMS-84 was sunk in the invasion of Borneo. Just a few weeks before, Robert caught up with his brother Lieut. Thomas C. Embrey, serving aboard the carrier Bennington. When Robert left the States last February, his mother, Mrs. Thomas F. Embrey, 1526 Rosedale st. ne., told him to keep an eye out for brother's carrier. Somewhere in the Pacific on June 23, this happened and the boys had a chance to go aboard each other's ships and meet for the first time in a year.

OTHERS WOUNDED:

S/Sergt. William J. Gallagher, 24, husband of Mrs. Doris L. Gallagher, 809 Xenia st. se., was wounded May 4 on Okinawa when he went to give aid to one of his men in the radio repair outfit. He was given treatment and went back on duty with the Sixth Marines the same day.

PhM 2/c James V. Wellen, husband of Mrs. Philomena M. Wellen, 614 Upshur st. nw., is now home on leave after treatment of wounds received May 16 on Okinawa with the Third Amphibious Corps of the Marines.

Sergt. Leroy C. Newhouse, husband of Mrs. Helen M. Newhouse, 324 34th st. se., was listed as wounded.

Pfc. Manuel C. Avancena, 22, husband of Mrs. Anna B. Avancena, 1429 Columbia rd. nw., was wounded slightly February 21 on Iwo Jima while serving with the Fourth Marines.

Pvt. Henry Albert West, USMC, husband of Mrs. Lucille F. West, 3313 Dix st. ne., was reported wounded by the Navy Department.

Pvt. John G. Walsh, 23, husband of Mrs. Henrietta B. Walsh, 3706 Longfellow st., W. Hyattsville, Md., is back with the Sixth Marines after being hospitalized for head wounds inflicted by a Jap sniper June 18 on Okinawa.

Store Raided, Owner Faces 'Book' Charge

Palice yesterday raided a souvenir store at 605 Pennsylvania ave. nw., and seized a number of horse race betting slips and scratch sheets, and John Gennero Cerceo, 44, Fairfax Station, Fairfax, Va., was charged with permitting gambling, Inspector Oscar J. Letterman, announced yesterday.

Police who made the raid said 12 or 14 bettors who were congregated around a mailbox which was used as a writing desk outside the store were so interested in making their bets they didn't even notice the raiding officers until it was too late.

Once inside police ran into a violent argument between a bet taker and a bettor who wanted to change the bet. They waited until the argument was settled and then made the arrest, police reported.

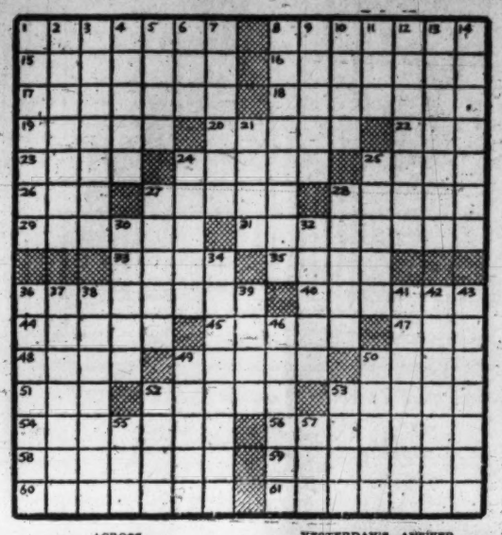
On Saturday Edward Anson, Negro, 54, 1409 Hopkins st. nw. and George S. Smith, Negro, 41, 1414 9th st. nw., were charged with operating a lottery and possession of lottery slips. The arrests were made at the Hopkins street address where a number of number slips were seized. Taylor and Smith were arroigned before Commissioner Needham C. Turnage yesterday and were released on $1500 bond each.

ADVERTISEMENT

More Comfort Wearing FALSE TEETH

Here is a pleasant way to overcome loose plate discomfort. FASTEETH, an improved powder, sprinkled on upper and lower plates holds them firmer so that they feel more comfortable. No gummy, gooey, pasty taste or feeling. It's alkaline (non-acid) Does not sour. Checks "plate odor" (denture breath). Get FASTEETH today at any drug store.

Daily Cross Word Puzzle



ACROSS.

1 Price paid for derrick use.
8 Verse of two measures.
15 Soothed indulgently.
16 Wind instrument.
17 Bordered on.
18 Cords.
19 Gets up.
20 Emanate.
22 Honorarium.
23 Sour.
24 Apportions.
25 Decrease.
26 Put on.
27 Attitudiniser.
28 Wiser.
29 Make resplendent.
31 Sauciness.
33 Raised platform.
35 Amphibian.
36 Small ladleful.
40 Cut in two.
44 Money drawers.
45 Varnish ingredient.
47 Impair.
48 God of love.
49 Pinch.
50 Baseball team.
51 Conflict.
52 Underground worker.
53 Hindu queens.
54 Reduce to fine spray.
56 Caustic agent.
58 New renditions.
59 In name only.
60 Hummers.
61 Frighten.

DOWN.

1 Verbal enigma.
2 River crossed by Julius Caesar.
3 Humorous.
4 Celebrated.
5 Aptitudes.
6 Direction to a horse.
7 Whirlpools.
8 Topmost part of Byzantine architectural pillar.
9 Rhythmical stress.
10 Female horse.
11 Silkworm.
12 Degree of coloring.
13 Motors.
14 Scrapers.
21 Stride.
24 Salient literary feature.
25 Rods used by magicians.
27 Methods of procedure.
28 Discoloration.
30 Heathen deities.
32 Thrushlike bird.
34 Certainty.
36 Jockey club official.
37 Plagiarist.
38 Fragrant sherry wine.
39 Erudition.
41 Renowned.
42 Doglike: rare
43 Railroad bridge.
46 Alluring women.
49 Device for glazing walls.
50 Lowest point.
52 Unit of distance.
53 Local name of Italian capital.
55 Chess counter.
57 Decay.

YESTERDAY'S ANSWER

C	A	L	F		S	E	T	A		O	M	E	N	
A	G	A	R		P	L	A	N	E		D	A	R	E
R	E	M	I		I	O	N	I	C		E	L	I	A
P	R	E	B	E	N	D		S	E	S	T	E	T	
			B	A	Y		M	I	T	E	S			
S	M	A	L	T		T	O	M	A	H	A	W	K	
C	A	P	E		S	E	D	A	T	E		A	N	T
A	L	I		S	T	R	I	G	I	L		T	A	R
N	I	S		P	A	R	S	E	C		N	E	V	E
	C	H	A	R	I	O	T	S		T	E	R	E	K
			T	E	R	R	E		S	O	S			
E	S	C	H	E	M		A	T	T	I	R	E	D	
H	O	L	E		A	B	O	V	E		O	E	S	E
I	R	O	N		Y	O	D	E	L		T	A	N	A
T	E	D	S		W	A	R	E		E	D	E	N	

Georgetown Girl, 11, Dies From Polio

An 11-year-old Georgetown girl "who hadn't been out of the neighborhood in two weeks" died Saturday of bulber poliomyelitis a few hours after she was admitted to Children's Hospital. She was the metropolitan area's third fatality from infantile paralysis this year.

With a 6-year-old boy from the 1500 block N. Longfellow st., Arlington, diagnosed as a polio patient at Children's Hospital and a 9-year-old girl in the 2800 block Channing st. nw., being treated at home, the total affected in the area rose yesterday to 65.

The third victim to die from this summer's attack, which health officials say is on the wane, is Juanita Frizzell, daughter of Mr and Mrs. Richard Frizzell, 3426 O st. nw. The first to succumb was also an 11-year-old girl and the second a 34-year-old woman.

Tell of Illness

At the Frizzell home yesterday, where two younger brothers and a little sister of Juanita's were playing quietly, the mother and father were glad to tell all they could of their daughter's illness "if it would be a help to other parents."

"Last time Juanita left this neighborhood was two weeks ago, when we all took a boat trip to Marshall Hall for the day," Mr. Frizzell recalled. "Juanita loved the movies and she went fairly often."

"But she didn't go near a swimming pool all summer," her mother broke in. And she added:

"Juanita was all right Wednesday night when she went to stay with a friend across the street. She came home early at 7 the next morning. I asked her why and she said: 'Mother, I have a terrible sore throat and my head aches.'"

The mother then told how the child had lain down for an hour, gone out to play and returned with her throat "awful bad." He temperature was 102 her mother said and she was put to bed. The parents could not get a doctor until 4:30 in the afternoon, when sulfa drugs were ordered.

"Juanita was hungry and wanted to eat but she began to have difficulty in swallowing," Mrs. Frizzell said. "She got down some ice cream Thursday. Friday she could hardly swallow. Saturday medicines came out through her nose."

Saturday morning Juanita was taken to Children's Hospital. She was given all the tests for infantile paralysis, according to her mother, and she passed them all but one, she "couldn't touch her head to her knees." By early evening the child had died.

Diamond Found in Heel

Holyoke, Mass. (U.P.).—A diamond which Mrs. Eric Reed lost from her ring was found nearly four months later, embedded in the rubber heel of her niece's shoe.

Transport Lack Impedes Food Gifts for Needy

Plans to bring unmarketable surplus crops from nearby farms to Washington for needy families is greatly impeded by the absence of transportation facilities and rapid spoilage of fresh food, a Community Chest spokesman said yesterday.

The agencies served by the Community Chest who hoped to distribute the excess food to indigent families are further handicapped in their inability to find and transport sufficient pickers to the farms, according to E. J. Hornick, assistant director of the Chest added.

The Family Welfare Association, Catholic Charities and the Jewish Social Service Agency agreed that the unused and wasted food supplies could be used here very advantageously, but admitted that their hands were now tied by distribution difficulties.

Out-of-Town Cabbies Seized Driving Here

Two more out-of-town cab drivers were arrested late Sunday night in the Traffic Department's month-old drive against outside hackers picking up servicemen within the District and driving the mto bases as far away as New River, N. C., police reported yesterday.

John M. Bragg, 26, 4200 block of 53d st., Bladensburg, Md., and a Petersburg, Va., driver posted $40 collateral each at the Traffic Division and elected to forfeit.

Bragg was arrested at the Greyhound bus terminal and the Petersburg driver was arrested at Union Station a short time later. Bragg was charging sailors $18 for a one-way trip to Norfolk, police report.

According to Traffic Department police, six out-of-town drivers were arrested July 29 on similar charges. They were charged with transporting servicemen to such bases as Quantico, Fort Meade, Norfolk and New River, N. C.

Police were unable to say where the drivers got their gasoline.

JOHNSON

From Page 1

Senate cast its final vote for ratification, he was recorded against it on a pair.

Johnson recovered from a critical illness with pneumonia two years ago to engage in a bitter but unsuccessful fight this spring against reporting the United States-Mexico water treaty. He was vocal in 1941 in opposing repeal of the 1939 neutrality act's prohibition against arming American merchant ships, and barely a month before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor he told the Senate repeal of this provision and permission for the ships to carry war supplies to Britain was tantamount to a declaration of war by the United States.

Opposed 'Teen Age Draft'

Among the last of his great Senate fights was against passage of the 'teen age draft bill. He told his colleagues, with tears in his eyes, that he opposed "calling children to fight our battles."

History will record Johnson as one of the nation's outstanding liberals. For more than a quarter of a century—first as governor of his native California and later as Senator—he followed his own independent course regardless of consequence.

Some dubbed him a "President hater," for with not one of the occupants of the White House, from Wilson to the second Roosevelt, did he at all times see eye to eye. Twice he openly deserted his own Republican party—the first time to "stand at Armageddon" as vice presidential nominee with Theodore Roosevelt and the Bull Moosers in 1912; the second time in 1932, when he campaigned for Franklin D. Roosevelt. Four years later found him taking a stand for neither Alfred M. Landon, the Republican candidate, nor for Roosevelt, pleading a physician's orders to "keep away from politics."

Wanted To Be President

Johnson persevered in a nationalistic outlook. During his long and stormy career in the Senate, he opposed with fiery zeal every measure which he viewed as even tending to draw the United States into the maelstrom of European politics. Europe, to him, was a good place to keep away from.

If there was ever a consumming ambition in Johnson's life, it was said to be the Presidency. But strangely enough, he kept both himself and another—so it is claimed—out of that high office.

Offered the vice presidential nomination on the Republican ticket with Warren G. Harding in 1920, he refused. Calvin Coolidge accepted and became President when Harding died.

Snubbed By Hughes

Four years earlier, the famous "slight" of Johnson by Charles Evans Hughes, when the latter was campaigning in California as the Republican Presidential nominee, was accounted as having cost Hughes the election. California went for Wilson by 3806 votes, while Johnson was elected Senator on the Republican ticket by the greatest majority in the then history of the State.

His enemies said Johnson's failure to attain the Presidential nomination of his party in 1920—which virtually meant the Presidency—and again in 1924, left him bitter. If it did, he never showed it.

Outstanding among his accomplishments in Congress was coauthorship of the Swing-Johnson act which made possible the gigantic boulder dam. But more than that, however, his admirers believe he would wish to be remembered for the reforms in Government which marked his tenure as Governor of California, a post in which he served from 1910 until his election to Congress six years later. He was instrumental in writing into his State's constitution such provisions as the initiative referendum and recall, the direct primary, woman suffrage and the wiping out of national party lines in municipal and county elections.

Sponsored Labor Laws

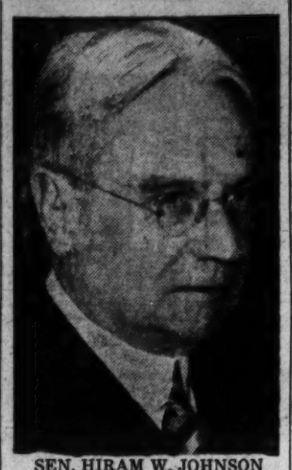
Under his leadership, too, California passed legislation governing workmen's compensation, limiting hours of work for women, creating a state marketing department, regulating railroads and prison reforms.

Johnson was born at Sacramento, Calif., September 2, 1866, and began his political career in 1910, when he campaigned for and won the governorship. Hhis wife he married in Sacramento. They had two sons—Hiram W., jr., and Maj. Archibald McNeal Johnson, a veteran of World War I who committed suicide in 1933.

Johnson's death leaves Senator Arthur Capper (R., Kans.) the ranking Senate Republican and ranking member of the Foreign Relations Committee. It was before this committee that Johnson, still clinging to his unshaken principles, cast the sole vote against submitting the San Francisco charter to the Senate favorably and without change.

As soon as Johnson's death was announced by Leslie Biffle, secretary of the Senate, flags on the Capitol and Senate office building were lowered to half staff, and many of his colleagues issued statements expressing regret at the loss of "a great public servant."

Isolationist Leader Dead



SEN. HIRAM W. JOHNSON

Geisha Crab May Become China 'Ejee'

Seattle, Wash. (U.P.).—Changing the name of the Geisha crab, expected to become an important postwar item for Alaska canners, to the Chinese equivalent "Yihjih," pronounced "ejee," is being suggested by wiseacres here. The crabs, which attain the fantastic size of 30 pounds, formerly were packed only in Japan and are regarded as a seafood delicacy.

An informal survey made recently by E. H. Bell, vice president of the American Can Co., indicates that there will be a large market in America for seafoods formerly shipped by Japan but which may be packaged by canners in this country with the arrival of peace.

Archibald MacLeish, Assistant Secretary of State, will address the Advertising Club today at 12:30 p. m. in the Pan American Room of the Statler Hotel. He will present an off-the-record discussion of the San Francisco Conference and the Big Three meeting at Potsdam.

Robert Mooney, Negro, 45, 1417 6th st. nw., died after falling from a roof on the second floor of 1305 9th st. nw., police report. Police say Mooney had been at a party at the 9th st. address, had gone out on the roof for fresh air and apparently had lost his balance and fallen.

New Grads' Salaries Highest on Record

Chicago (U.P.).—Earnings of 1944 graduates of the Illinois Institute of Technology employed in war industry averager $193 per month, the highest on record, John J. Schommer, director of placement, reported.

The new figure represents an increase of almost 100 per cent within six years, the average in 1938 being $100 per month. It also shows a substantial rise over last year, when new graduates were averaging $169 monthly.

Schommer said that such salaries are not out of line when those in other fields are considered. He said the present demand for engineers is tremendous because the supply is cut off at the source due to induction of men into the armed services. The only ones available now are a few classified as 4-Fs.

Highest salary for any 1944 graduate is $346 a month. This man is a mechanical engineer and had some practical experience before graduation. The figures are computed on the basis of a 40-hour week and do not include overtime pay. Men graduated with the master's degree averaged $225 monthly.

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For many years the house of Bellows has been a pioneer of light fine whiskies. In this blend, our faithful search has produced a light whiskey, delicate and yet amply filled with flavor. We can recommend it to the discriminating taste.

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IMPORTERS AND WINE MERCHANTS • ESTABLISHED 1930

86.8 Proof—66⅔% grain neutral spirits

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OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION
GENERAL ORDER 52
Effective 12:01 am, June 30, 1945

"No carrier shall reserve, assign or allocate seating or sleeping space on a passenger train more than 120 hours in advance of scheduled departure time of such train. No carrier shall issue a ticket for a reserved seat or sleeping space on a passenger train more than 120 hours in advance of scheduled departure of such train, except in the case of tickets for reservations made prior to the effective date of this Order which have not been picked up."

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION
GENERAL ORDER 53

"On and after 12 o'clock noon, July 15, 1945, no common carrier by railroad or sleeping car company shall operate or transport any railway car containing sleeping space or sleeping accommodations to a point of distance 450 miles or less from the point of origin of such car, such distance being measured by the shortest distance by railroad over which sleeping cars are operated between such points... Each common carrier by railroad shall forthwith cancel all reservations for space after 12 o'clock noon on July 15, 1945."

What about Travel *now*....

under the new Government rulings?

The Government has curtailed civilian travel by ordering the railroads not to make reservations on passenger trains more than five days in advance of departure and by banning sleeping car service on trips of 450 miles or less.

A lot of people are assuming that, with the European war over, the travel situation on trains should have eased up by now.

But they are finding out that it's harder than ever to get space. They're asking themselves, "Why?"

The reason is simply that the railroads are being called upon to repeat a job of moving over 3,000,000 soldiers. But this time it is to be done in 6 to 9 months whereas originally it took more than 2 years to move these men.

The railroads are still operating with the same number of passenger cars that they had when the war started. Building new passenger cars has not been permitted since Pearl Harbor.

Many Pullman cars have been converted into hospital cars, and, of course, more Pullmans and coaches than ever are being withdrawn from civilian service to use in the movement of men to the Pacific.

The great bulk of traffic for the Pacific funnels into 4 railroads to ports of embarkation in California. Santa Fe, with its improved facilities, is carrying a large part of this traffic.

This all adds up to the fact that only a very limited amount of space is left over for civilian travel.

Of course we like to accommodate our friends and make new acquaintances. But you, too, agree that the troops and materials needed to whip Japan *must* come first.

New cars are now on order. Santa Fe has enough new chair cars on order to seat 3186 people, 16 new lunch counter-diners are also on order. A substantial number of new sleeping cars will be placed in service on the Santa Fe as soon as War Production Board orders permit.

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Santa Fe

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FOUR ROSES

is to ask for Four Roses
—the same great whiskey
today as before the war

A blend of straight whiskies—90 proof. Frankfort Distillers Corporation, New York City

Atomic Bombs Made In East Tennessee

59,000-Acre Project Contains City of 75,000; Huge Assembly Plant on West Coast

By Laffitte Howard

Oak Ridge, Tenn., Aug. 6 (AP).—The atomic bomb which is dealing unprecedented damage upon Japan comes from a section that a thousand days ago was as rural and agrarian as any in east Tennessee.

From a rolling countryside dotted with oak and scrub pine, the pressure of the war's greatest discovery has raised a town of neary 75,000—fifth largest in Tennessee.

Today some 26,000 construction and 49,000 operating workers toil in the 59,000-acre project, an area which before the war contained only 3750 residents.

Visited Section in 1943

I first drove through the project in July, 1943, seven months after the first building was started, and on the night trip saw only a few clusters of lights marking the 24-hour-a-day construction. A guard accompanied me on the trip and was frank about "nit having an idea" as to what was being made.

My second trip was in April of 1944 when a group of east Tennessee businessmen and industrialists were taken on a conducted tour and told by Maj Gen. Leslie R. Groves, officer in charge of all operations, that "you've seen all we can show you. Now we ask your cooperation in curbing speculation as to what we're doing.

"You'll just have to take my word for it that what we're doing is very vital to the war."

The group saw three sprawling but widely separated production areas and the town of Oak Ridge, already a budding metropolis.

A third trip four months ago revealed a greatly increased town, bigger production areas—and nothing as to what would eventually come from the gigantic plant.

Only a Few Knew

The 200,000 residents around Knoxville knew something huge was springing up in their vicinity, and there were many guesses as what it was.

"Wat you makin'?" was the customary greeting to an Oak Ridge worker. But only a few key men knew, and they said nothing. Most workers said little if anything.

For their work was so compartmentalized that most not only did not know what they were making, but could not be sure they were making anything.

They saw huge quantities of material going into the plants but nothing coming out. To them the giant plants operated day and night to produce nothing that could be seen or touched.

Richland, Wash., Aug. 6 (AP).—Workers in a huge supersecret Government plane near here, where the new atomic bomb is being assembled never knew what they were making and produced the compound by operating complicated dials from behind thick concrete safety walls.

Some of the details of the secret project were revealed for the first time today after President Truman announced the first bomb was dropped on the Japanese. Not until the official announcement did any of the 17,000 workers have any idea of the nature of the startling new product.

The manufacturing area, a 400,000-acre, guarded section 30 miles from here, is subdivided into three large areas. Each of the three is subdivided into smaller areas.

Plants were designed so that all the complicated operations were performed by remote control behind heavy concrete walls.

So complete were the safety precautions, officials added, that they protected workers "against even the fear of danger."

The plants in the manufacturing area near here are huge rectangular structures, 800 feet long.

Built By Du Pont

"They are," a Government statement said, "the most remarkable chemical plans ever designed by man, where enormous quantities of material are handled through many successive processes, with no human eye ever seeing what actually goes on except through a complicated series of dials and panels that enable the oprators to maintain prfect control of every single operation at all times."

This operation is performed in a remote cell and, when completed, the treated material invisibly moves on to the next cell, until the end of the process, when the material emerges ready for the next stage at other plants.

The plant was constructed by the E. I. du Pont Denemours Co., which also has the contract for operating it. The Hanford Engineering Works, a du Pont division, has direct charge.

For two years the Government has been recruiting workers all over the Nation for the Hanford project, of which Richland became a residential center; Pasco the official headquarters and several smaler cities the mystery-shrouded nerve-center in the war's greatest secret.

Plant Where War's Biggest Secret Was Produced

HOME OF THE ATOMIC BOMB—Shown above is the side of one of the giant plants at the Clinton Engineer Works at Oak Ridge, Tenn., where the atomic bomb was developed in such secrecy that few of its thousands of employes knew what they were producing

SCIENCE

From Page 1

gan in the early thirties, in Italy, as something quite different. There Enrico Fermi, physicist, now a Columbia University professor and one of the scientists who developed the atomic bomb principles, was using powerful electronic and atomic rays to bombard solid matter. He got what he reported to be a new chemical element, which he called uranium 93. The Italian Senate in Rome broadcast this discovery.

From Woman's Guess

In other world-famous laboratories physicists went to work and for nearly 10 years got nowhere. They could not verify the new element. They got, out of their experiments a lot of chemical elements of a mass, or weight, about half way between hydrogen, lightest element, and uranium the most massive.

Then just as the present World War was starting Lize Meitner, a German Jewess, a mathematician, made a clever guess. She said, if your experiments are splitting an atom of uranium about in two equal parts, then all the puzzles can be explained. She made mathematical calculations to prove the point.

Dr. Niels Bohr, Danish physicist, who afterward escaped the Nazis to bring his atomic bomb experiments to England and the United States, leraned of Dr. Meitner's calculations. He broadcast them.

Inside two weeks the physicists of Columbia University, Carnegie Institute, of Washington, Johns Hopkins and other places, and of England and France had made the test and proved the German woman right.

200,000,000 Volts

But what an incredible shock they got. They split uranium easily with neutron particle rays. And when one single uranium atom split, it released 200,000,000 (two hundred million) electron volts of energy.

One pound of T. N. T. releases five electron volts of energy for each molecule of the explosive. And there are usually millions of atoms in one molecule.

All the scientists of all countries saw the result. There wasn't anything secret about it. Germany, England, France and the United States wen to work. Japan may have done so too.

Considerably more of this story, about how to cause a chain reaction so that a piece of uranium would blow up all at once was published before censorship clamped a world-wide blackout on atomic bombs.

There are three kinds of uranium and the explosion occurred in the atoms of only one. The three are Uranium 235, 238 and 234. The only knewn differences are in atomic weight. Only 235 exploded atomically. In one ton of commercial uranium there are 14 pounds of 235 and two ounces of 234.

Not the Only Bomb

The huge size of the American atomic bomb plants and the official descriptions of the great quantities of materials shipped into them indicate that 235 probably has been the main source of the new bomb.

It may not be the only one, for Secretary Stimson said anothay chemical element is giving off atomic power in the form of heat, which is still too meagre to run a steam engine. And Winston Churchill told of raids on a Norwegian heavy water plant. Heavy water is deuterium, or heavy hydrogen, which means hydrogen atoms of twice ordinary weight.

It is easy to see how atomic power could be used to destroy most of mankind. In principle it is not yet easy to see how the earth could be destroyed, as was suggested to Ambassador Winant recently by Commander Herbert Agar, an officer who had learned the atomic bomb secrets.

The principle under which the earth ought to say put is that what explodes one kind of atom does not necessarily explode any other kind, and there are 92 kinds. Uranium is a comparatively rare chemical element. The 235 variety is still more rare. If all the uranium was to blow up, it still would not be likely to start the atomic fire that would disintegrate the rest of the earth.

Properties of Uranium

New York Aug. 6 (AP).—Uranium, which has been announced as essential to production of the atomic bomb, is a lustrous white metal. It does not exist in pure form in nature, but comes from pitchblende, the source of radium, or carnotite, a canary-yellow mineral found in sandstone.

There are both pitchblende and carnotite deposits in the United States. There is pitchblende in Austria, England, Russia, Sweden and Norway. There is carnotite in Australia and Portugal. Both minerals probably occur elsewhere in deposits not yet proven.

Uranium salts have been used for many years in coloring porcelain yellow, orange, brown and dark green. Uranium in purified form is used also in alloying steel to make high-speed tools. The salts have been used in photography.

The uranium 235 which was the prewar basis of atomic explosives, is a rare form, which differs from ordinary uranium only in atomic weight. Otherwise the 235 is exactly the same for industrial purposes. But 235, before the war, was the only form of uranium whose atoms would split into two nearly equal parts when hit by neutron rays.

Uranium is radio-active, like radium, but less powerful. A bit of uranium in the laboratory of the French scientist Becquerel fogged a photographic plate with its rays and led the Curies to discover radium.

Man Asks Permission To Marry 14th Time

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Aug. 2 (INS).—If James F. Williams, 61, doesn't hold the title of the most married man, he certainly has a firm grip on it.

Williams has been divorced 13 times, all without alimony. Today, he asked a District Court for permission to marry again.

Such permission is required since his last divorce was June 12 and the stipulation then was that he was not to remarray for one year.

Williams married and divorced one of his many wives four times, another twice. He was married to his first wife 24 years.

STIMSON

From Page 1

that another scale of magnitude will be evolved after considerable research and development. The scientists are confident that over a period of many years atomic bombs may well be developed which will be very much more powerful than the atomic bomb now at hand. It is abundantly clear that the possession of this weapon by the United States, even in its present form, should prove a tremendous aid in the shortening of the war against Japan.

War Cloaks Details

The requirements of security do not permit of any revelation at this time of the exact methods by which the bombs are produced or of the nature of their action. However, in accord with its policy of keeping the people of the Nation as completely informed as is consistent with national security, the War Department wishes to make known at this time, at least in broad dimension, the story behind this tremendous weapon which has been developed so effectively to hasten the end of the war. Other statements will be released which will give further details concerning the scientific and production aspects of the project and will give proper recognition to the scientists, technicians, and the men of industry and labor who have made this weapon possible.

The chain of scientific discoveries which has led to the atomic bomb began at the turn of the century when radio-activity was discovered. Until 1939 work in this field was world-wide, being carried on particularly in the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy and Denmark.

Before the lights went out over Europe and the advent of war imposed security restrictions, the fundamental scientific knowledge concerning atomic energy from which has been developed the atomic bomb now in use by the United States was widely known in many countries, both Allied and Axis. The war, however, ended the exchange of scientific information on this subject and, with the exception of the United Kingdom and Canada, the status of work in this field in other countries is not fully known, but we are convinced that Japan will not be in a position to use an atomic bomb in this war. While it is known that Germany was working feverishly in an attempt to develop such a weapon, her complete defeat and occupation has now removed that source of danger, thus it was evident when the war began that the development of atomic energy for war purposes would ocur in the near future and it was a question of which nations would control the discovery.

Underway of War Began

A large number of American scientists were pressing forward the boundaries of scientific knowledge in this fertile new field at the time when American science was mobilized for war. Work on atomic fission was also in progress in the United Kingdom when the war began in Europe. A close connection was maintained between the British investigations and the work here, with a pooling of information on this as on other matters of scientific research of importance for military purposes.

It was later agreed between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill that the project would be most quickly and effectively brought to fruition if all effort were concentrated in the United States, thus ensuring intimate collaboration and also avoiding duplication. As a consequence of this decision, a number of British scientists who had been working on this problem transferred hefe in late 1943, and they have from that time participated in the development on the project in the United States.

Late in 1939 the possibility of using atomic energy for military purposes was brought to the attention of President Roosevelt. He appointed a committee to survey the problem. Research which had been conducted on a small scale with Navy funds was put on a full-scale basis as a result of the recommendations of various scientific committees. At the end of 1941 the decision was made to go all-out on research work, and the project was put under the direction of a grup of enminent American scientists in the Office of Scientific Research and Development, with all projects in operation being placed under contract with the OSRD. Dr. Vannevar Bush, director of OSRD, reported directly to the President on major developments. Meanwhile, President Roosevelt appointed a general policy group, which consisted of former Vice President Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Gen. George C. Marshall, Dr. James B. Conant and Dr. Bush.

General Groves in Charge

In June, 1942, this group recommended a great expansion of the work and the transfer of the major part of the program to the War Department. These recommendations were approved by President Roosevelt and put into effect. Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves was appointed by the Secretary of War to take complete executive charge of the program and was made directly responsible to him and the chief of staff. In order to secure continuing consideration to the military aspects of the program, the President's general policy group appointed a military policy committee consisting of Dr. Bush as chairman, with Dr. Conant as his alternate, Lieut. Gen. Wilhelm D. Styer and Rear Admiral William R. Purnell. This committee was charged with the responsibility of consdering and plannng military policy relatng to the program including the development and manufacture of material, the production of atomic fission bombs and their use as a weapon.

Although there were still numerous unsolved problems concerning the several theoretically possible methods of producing explosive material, nevertheless, in view of the tremendous pressure of time it was decided in December, 1942, to proceed with the construction of large scale plants. Two of these are located at the Clinton Engineer Works in Tennessee and a third is located at the Hanford Engineer Works in the state of Washington. The decision to embark on large scale production at such an early stage was, of course, a gamble, but as is so necessary in war a calculated risk was taken and the risk paid off.

U. S. Owns City

The Clinton Engineer Works is located on a government reservation of some 59,000 acres eighteen miles west of Knoxville, Tenn. The large size and isolated location of this site was made necessary by the need for security and for safety against possible, but then unknown, hazards. A government-owned and operated city, named Oak Ridge, was established within the reservation to accommodate the people working on the project. They live under normal conditions in modest houses, dormitories, hutments, and trailers, and have for their use all the religious, recreational, educational, medical, and other facilities of a modern small city. The total population of Oak Ridge is approximately 78,000 and consists of construction workers and plant operators and their immediate families; others live in immediately surrounding communities.

The Hanford Engineer Works is located on a governnfent reservation of 430,000 acres in an isolated area fifteen miles northwest of Pasco, Wash. Here is situated a government-owned and operated town called Richland with a population of approximately 17,000 consisting of plant operators and their immediate families. As in the case of the site in Tennessee, consideration of security and safety necessitated placing this site in an isolated area. Living conditions in Richland are similar to those in Oak Ridge.

A special laboratory dealing with the many technical problems involved in putting the components together into an effective bomb is located in an isolated area in the vicinity of Sante Fe, N. Mex. This laboratory has been planned, organized, and directed by Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer. The development of the bomb itself has been largely due to his genius and the inspiration and leadership he has given to his associates.

Certain other manufacturing plants much smaller in scale are located in the United States and in Canada for essential production of needed materials. Laboratories at the Universities of Columbia, Chicago, and California, Iowa State College, and at other schools as well as certain industrial laboratories have contributed materially in carrying on research and in developing special equipment, materials, and processes for the project. A laboratory has been established in Canada and a pilot plant for the manufacture of material is being built. This work is being carried on by the Canadian government with assistance from, and appropriate liaison with, the United States and the United Kingdom.

Industrial Firms Planned

While space does not permit of a complete listing of the industrial concerns which have contributed so signally to the success of the project, mention should be made of a few. The Du Pont de Nemours Co. designed and constructed the Hanford installations in Washington and operate them. A special subsidiary of the M. W. Kellogg Company of New York designed one of the plants at Clinton, which was constructed by the J. A. Jones Company and is operated by the Union Carbide and Carbon Company. The second plant at Clinton was designed and constructed by the Stone and Webster Engineering Corporation of Baston and is operated by the Tennessee Eastman Company. Equipment was supplied by almost all of the important firms in the United States, including Allis-Chalmers, Chrysler, General Electric, and Westinghouse. These are only a few of the literally thousands of firms, both large and small, which have contributed to the success of the program. It is hoped that one day it will be possible to reveal in greater detail the contributions made by industry to the successful development of this weapon.

Behind these concrete achievements lie the tremendous contributions of American Science. No praise is too great for the unstinting efforts, brilliant achievements, and complete devotion to the national interest of the scientists of this country. Nowhere else in the world has science performed so successfully in time of war. All the men of science who have cooperated effectively with industry and the military authorities in bringing the project to fruition merit the very highest expression of gratitude from the people of the Nation.

In the War Department the main responsibility for the successful prosecution of the program rests with Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves. His record of performance in securing the effective development of this weapon for our armed forces in so short a period of time has been truly outstanding and merits the very highest commendation.

Secret Well Kept

From the ouset extraordinary secrecy and security measures have surrounded the project. This was personally ordered by President Roosevelt and his orders have been strictly complied with. The work has been completely compartmentalized so that while many thousands of people have been associated with the program in one way or another no one has been given more information concerning it than was absolutely necessary to his particular job. As a result only a few highly placed persons in government and science know the entire story. It was inevitable, of course, that public curiosity would be aroused concerning so large a poject and that citizens would make inquiries of members of Congress. In such instances the members of Congress have been most cooperative and have accepted in good faith the statement of the War Department that military security precluded any disclosure of detailed information.

In the appropriation of funds, the Congress has accepted the assurances of the security of war and the chief of staff that the appropriations made were absolutely essential to national security. The War Department is confident that the Congress will agree that its faith was not a mistake. Because it has not been possible for Congress to keep a close check on the expenditure of the funds appropriated for the project which to June 30, 1945, amounted to $1,950,000,000, key scientific phases of the work have been reviewed from time to time by eminently qualified scientists and industrial leaders in order to be certain that the expenditures were warranted by the potentialities of the program.

The press and radio of the Nation, as in so many other instances, have complied wholeheartedly with the requests of the Office of Censorship that publicity on any phase of this subject be suppressed.

Policy Group Named

In order to bring the project to fruition as quickly as possible, it was decided in August, 1943, to establish a combined policy committee with the following membership: Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Dr. Vannevar Bush, and Dr. James B. Conant, for the United States; Field Marshal Sir John Dill and Colonel J. J. Llewellin, for the United Kingdom, and Mr. C. D. Howe, for Canada. Colonel Llewellin was replaced by Sir Ronald I. Campbell in December, 1943, and the latter, in turn, by the Earl of Halifax, the late Field Marshal Sir John Dill was replaced by Field Marshal Sir Henry Maitland Wilson early in 1945. The committee is responsible for the broad direction of the project as between the countries.

Interchange of information has been provided for within certain limits. In the field of scientific research and development full interchange is maintained between those working in the same sections of the field; in matters of design, construction and operation of large scale plants information is exchanged only when such exchange will hasten the completion of weapons for use in the present war. All these arrangements are subject to the approval of the combined policy committee. The United States members have made as their scientific adviser Dr. Richard C. Tolman; the British members, Sir James Chadwick; and the Canadian member, Dean C. J. Mackenzie.

It was early recognized that in order to make certain that this tremendous weapon would not fall into the hands of the enemy prompt action should be taken to control patents in the field and to secure control over thte ore which is indispensable to the process.

Substantial patent control has been accomplished in the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada. In each country all personnel engaged in the work, both scientific and industrial, are required to assign their entire rights to any inventions in this field to their respective Governments. Arrangements have been made for appropriate patent exchange in instances where inventions are made by nationals of one country working in the territory of another.

Such patent rights, interests, and titles as are exchange, however, are held in a fiduciary sense subject to settlement at a later date on mutually satisfactory terms.

All patent actions taken are surrounded by all safeguards necessary for the security of the project. At the present stage of development of the science of atomic fission, uronium is the ore essential to the production of the yeapon. Steps have been taken, and continue to be taken, to assure us of adequate supplies of this mineral.

May Enrich World

Atomic fission holds great promise for sweeping development by which our civilization may be enriched when peace comes, but the overriding necessities of war have precluded the full exploration of peacetime applications of this new knowledge. With the evidence prsently at hand, however, it appears inevitable that many useful contributions to the well-being of mankind will ultimately flow from these discoveries when the world situation makes it possible for science and industry to concentrate on these aspects.

The fact that atomic energy can now be released on a large scale in an atomic bomb raises the question of the prospect of using this energy for peaceful industrial purposes. Already in the course of producing one of the elements much energy is being released, not explosively but in rgulated amounts. This energy, however, is in the form of heat at a temperature too low to make practicable the operation of a conventional power plant. It will be a matter of such further research and development to design machines for the conversion of atomic energy into useful power. How long this will take no one can predict but it will certainly be a period of many years. Furthermore, there are many economic considerations to be taken into account before we can say to what extent atomic energy will supplement coal, oil, and water as fundamental sources of power in industry in this or any other country. We are at the threshold of a new industrial art which will take many years and much expenditure of money to develop.

Interim Group Named

Because of the widespread knowledge and interest in this subject even before the war, there is no possibility of avoiding the risks inherent in this knowledge by any long-term policy of secrecy. Mindful of these considerations as well as the grave problems that arise concerning the control of the weapon and the implications of this science for the peace of the world, the Secretary of War, with the approval of the President, has appointed an interim committee to consider these matters. Membership of the committe is as follows: The Secretary of War, chairman; secretary of the Navy; thet0-sf-y?? the Hon. James P. Byrnes, now Secretary of State; the Hon. Ralph A. Bard, former Undersecretary of the Navy; the Hon. William L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State; Dr. Vannevar Bush, director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development and president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington; Dr. James B. Conant, chairman of the National Defense Research Committee and president of Harvard University; Dr. Karl T. Compton, chief of the office of field service in the Office of Scientific Research and Development and president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technolgy, and Mr. George L. Harrison, special consultant to the Secretary of War and president of the New York Life Insurance Co. Mr. Harrison is alternate chairman of the committee.

Seek World Benefit

The committee is charged with the responsibility of formulating recommendations to the President concerning the postwar organization that should be established to direct and control the future course of the United States in this field, both with regard t the research and developmental aspects of the entire field and to its military applications. It will make recommendations with regard to the problems of both national and international control. In its consideration of these questions, the committee has had the benefit of the views of the scientists who have participated in the project. These views have been brought to the attention of the committee by an advisory group slected from the leading physicists of the country who have been most active on this subject. This group is composed of Dr. J. R. Oppenheimer, Dr. O. E. Lawrence, Dr. A. H. Compton and Dr. Enrico Fermi. The interim committee has also consulted the representatives of those industries which have been most closely connected with the multitude of problems tht have been faced in the production phases of the project. Every effort is being bent toward assuring that this weapon and the new field of sciece that stands behind it will be employed wisely in the interests of the security of peace-loving nations and the well-being of the world.

Federal Auditor Asks Divorce on Nagging Charge

William T. Speer, member of the D. C. bar and accountant-auditor at the Internal Revenue Bureau, asked District Court yesterday for a limited divorce from his wife, Elsie, on charges that she nagged him and refused to prepare his meals.

He also requested that the court establish a trust for the return of funds and insurance papers he said his wife withdraw from their joint bank-account when she filed suit for divorce herself last October 9. That suit was dismissed after a court hearing.

Speer said the account contained about $10,000 and that besides withdrawing the funds, she took other personal belongings of his, according to the suit.

The couple was married June 24, 1924, and have a child, William, jr., 17. They reside at 4822 Illinois ave. nw.

2 Sisters Found Beaten to Death By Woodsman Axe

The bodies of two Negro sisters, both of whom were apparently beaten to death with an axe, were found by another sister early yesterday, police report.

Hattie Simms, Negro, 17, 1248½ st. se. and Mrs. Pauline Samuels, 33, Negro, of the same address were found by their sister, Clarissa Simms. One body was lying in the the dining room and the other was in a bedroom on the second floor. A bloodstained woodman's axe was found in a closet of the house.

Police are searching for a man whom they say is the common law husband of the Samuels woman.

Harry S. Trelogan, chief of the order administration division of the dairy and poultry branch of the Department of Agriculture, will discuss food rationing at a luncheon meeting of the Washington Civitan Club at the Mayflower Hotel tomorrow at 12:30 p.m.

The District of Columbia Recreation and Government Service, Inc., will present an aquatic show, "Pool Frolics," at 8:30 p. m. Thursday at 5th and Van Buren sts. nw. The exhibit will be open to the public without charge.

3 Policemen Resign in Montgomery

Three Montgomery County policemen yesterday agreed to resign their jobs, following a week's investigation of the disappearance of several cases of beer and a quantity of meat from the Dixie Pig Tavern, Silver Spring. Police Chief H. Leslie Carlin headed the investigation.

Chief Carlin said he had requested the resignations of Corpl Herman Paul, Takoma Park, Md.; Pvt. Julius E. Leins, Four Corners, Pvt. George Wilt, Rockville, and all assigned to the Silver Spring station.

The chief revealed that he gave the three the choice of resigning or of being suspended pending an investigation into what he termed "conduct unbecoming to an officer an din violation of the police manual."

Submit Resignations

It is expected that the resignations will be submitted by Chief Carlin today to the Board of County Commissioners at its meeting in Rockville.

Corporal Paul, has been on the force for nearly four years and Private Wilt joined the force three years ago. Both are regular policemen. Leins was appointed an emergency policeman about four months ago having been reappointed for 60 days last week.

The investigation was begun after J. B. Pyles, a night watchman at the Johns Hopkins Laboratory whose building is in the rear of the tavern, reported that he saw the police officers carry out cases of beer, July 21, it was learned. Pyles had previously notified the Silver Spring police station that the tavern was not locked, police said. The three policemen then made a check on Pyles report.

Wilt Denies Charge

Pvt. George Wilt last night denied that he removed anything. He said he was resigning because he had taken a position with Wilson Pontiac Co., Silver Spring.

Declaring that he didn't have a chance to appear before the police commissioner or police trial board, Corpl. Paul said he was resigning to go with the Capital Tire Co. He said he took one case of beer and "two hot dogs," but paid Troy Waldrop, owner of the tavern, the next day. Each man, Paul said, took a case of beer but he didn't know whether or not the others paid for it.

Asked if he requested an appearance before the trial board, Paul said he did not. Private Lains could not be reached for comment.

Slept in Field To Avoid Bugs, GI Writes Girl

Twelve hundred soldiers are sleeping in the field in Heidelberg, Germany, because their quarters are filthy and vermin-infested, while their officers enjoy the luxury of private hotel rooms, a soldier wrote recently to a Justice Department employment here.

Miss Zelda Don, 1277 Brentwood st. ne., received the letter yesterday from a friend attached to the adjutant general's office, Seventh Army Headquarters.

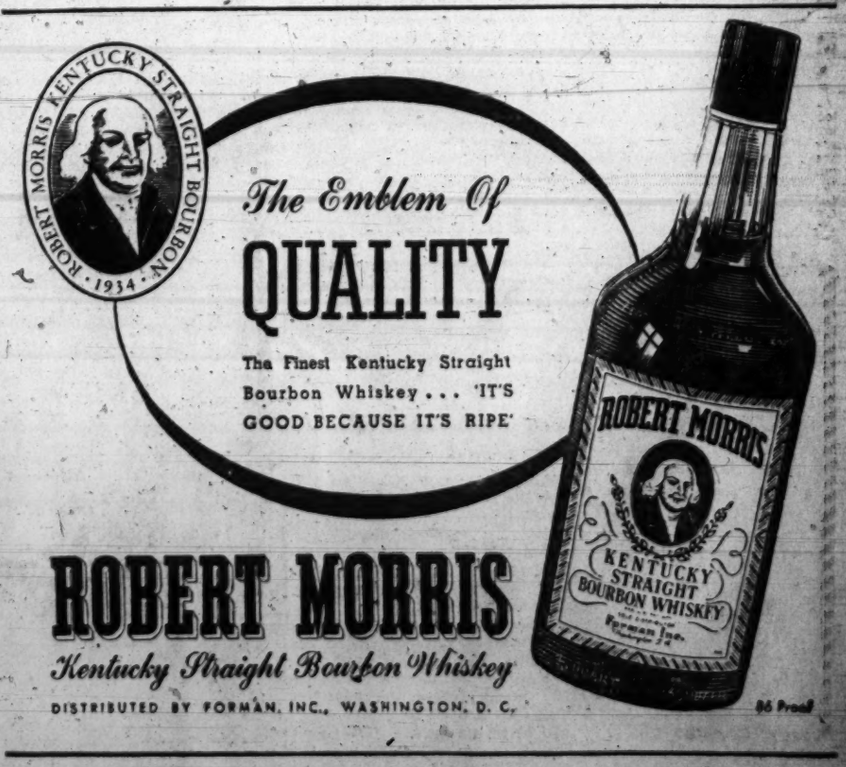
"We are billeted in buildings that were formerly used as a displaced persons' camp," he wrote. "The place is filthier than any concentration camp I have seen."

The buildings have been named "Typhus Center" because they are infested with lice, bedbugs, roaches and mice, he said. Shower rooms are filthy and few of the shower units work.

The buildings, the soldier said, were condemned by a captain but were later declared fit for habitation by a colonel. The GIs, however, prefer the fields for sleeping despite soaking rains, according to the soldier.

"The German civilians laugh openly every time they pass the place. Why not? We, the victorious American Army sleeping in a hell hole that the DPs were happy to leave," the letter reads.

Miss Don said yesterday that although her friend has been overseas more than a year and has participated in many battles, it is the first time he has ever written a word of complaint.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Tigers Bow, 7-0, After Taking Opener, 6-2

This Morning

—With Shirley Povich

En Route to Chicago, Aug. 6.—The Nats are now very important people in the American League as they fare forth into the West. Any day this week they could take over the league lead. They aren't talking about winning the penant, but they're thinking a lot about it.

Povich

The idea that the Nats could take it all has caught on with a lot of people, including some of the league's managers, including Ossie Bluege.

There they are only a half game to the rear of the Detroit Tigers, and in a nice sort of situation. The Detroit club is foundering a bit and the Nats are on fire. The Tigers blew two games to the White Sox Sunday after getting in front, and their ace, Hal Newhouser, couldn5t hold a 2-0 lead in his last start. The Nats, in contrast, are in full tilt with nine wins in their last ten starts.

Ossie Bluege has his pitching to thank for the fact that his ball club is making pennant motions. That Washington pitching must be the envy of every other manager in the league. The invitation to fold was there when the Nats faced five consecutive double-headers last week, but Bluege's pitchers grabbed hold in an amazing way to carry the club to nine wins in two days.

The Nats weren't hitting, you know, in those five double-headers and the only item that got 'em by was their pitching. Seven different men went to the mound and won the first seven games, allowing a total of only seven runs. Leonard, Wolff, Haefner, Pieretti and Niggeling won, and that wasn't surprising. But Bluege got winning performances, too, from relief men he started, Alex Carrasquel and Walter Holborow. In fact they pitched the only two shut-outs.

One guy who entrained with the Nats today with no visible signs of sadness in his leave-taking, is Harlond Clift. He's downright happy to get away from Griffith Stadium and into the other parks in the league where a fellow can hit a home run once in a while. Clift's home stay was almost a daily heart-break. He hit nearly a dozen balls that would have been home runs anywhere else in the world, but were easy catches for left fielders who stood in front of Washington's distant bleacher wall and let him hit away.

Clift hasn't hit a home run in more than a month. He's found the distance to the Washington fence discouraging. The strange item is that many of his homers that he hit in the West would have climbed into the seats in Washington. But in Griffith Stadium he has almost decided to abandon his home run swing because of the futility of it. Rudy York is the only right-handed hitter to get a Griffith Stadium homer this year.

There's one tired guy on the Washington club. He's Gil Torres, whose hitting has fallen off to a whisper. There's been no respite for Torres, because Bluege roesn't have a replacement for him. He's important to the infield defense even when he isn't hitting, but he's a frail fellow, downright skinny in fact, and he'd like a little rest. He says so himself.

After all, Torres just a reformed knuckle ball pitcher used to working every fourth day, and this business of 10 games in five days put him down. In the spring of the year when he was strong, Torres was the club's most valuable hitter, you remember. Manager bination that has put the club where it is.

The Nats used to be a notoriously poor road club. They bounced out of that role on their last Western trip when they won 14 out of 18 games. They didn't have Buddy Lewis along then, and now they're in even better shape to do well on the road. Lewis has been meeting the ball well and everybody is satisfied that he can whale this season's pitching for a .300 figure. And on the road, he's a home run threat.

In two distinct items, the Nats are far ahead of any other club in the league. Pitching is No. 1, of course, but the other factor is the club's speed. Their ability to get to bases figured in almost every victory in their seven-game streak. That brings up the subject of George Myatt and George Case. Rival managers have learned that you have to keep that pair off base to beat the Nats.

Myatt is the full-fledged sensation of the league this year with his hitting and base running. He never was rated as much of a batter, but in recent weeks he has been getting intentional passes, which is significant. He's hitting in the .290's, which means he's getting on base a lot, and Myatt on base is something for the opposition to contend with. He's dynamite.

Right now Myatt is tied with George Case for the league lead in stolen bases with 20. From here in, it's a sort of separate sideshow of the Nats, that base stealing race between six-time champion Case and his new rival. They're friends, and they're good-natured about their rivalry, and dead serious about it, too. Myatt wants that title Case has been hogging.

Christman Hit By 'Bean Ball'

St. Louis, Aug. 6.—Mark Christman, third baseman of the St. Louis Browns, was hit over the left eye by a pitched ball from Cleveland Hurler Allie Reynolds in the first game f a twi-light doubleheader here tonight and collapsed at the plate. He was carried from the field, apparently unconscious, on a stretcher.

Physical Checkup For Joyce Ordered After 'Runout' Try

Willie Jayce, Gary, Ind., lightweight who is scheduled to meet Brooklyn's Morris Reif at Griffith Stadium August 20, yesterday was ordered by the District of Columbia Boxing Commission, and Lieut. Col. Eddie Eagan, chairman of the New York State Athletic Commission, to report for a physical examination before either the Pennsylvania or New York commissions after Joyce notified Promoter Goldie Ahearn he wanted to cancel the bout.

Joyce claimed, through his trainer, Lou Gross, he suffered an eye injury in his bout last Friday night against Tippy Larkin in Madison Square Garden. Ahearn, who was there noticed no such injury and took his troubles to the local Boxing Commission yesterday. The local group contacted Colonel Eagan, who said he would cooperate in suspending Joyce if an examination proved him fit to fight and he fails to go through with his contract with Ahearn.

Great Lakes Lets Nats Cancel Game

The United States Navy has given the Nats a bit of assistance in the Washington club's pennant drive, it was announced yesterday.

With the Nats scheduled to meet the Great Lakes Naval Station team in an exhibition at Great Lakes today, Clark Griffith made the request to the Sailors the game be canceled.

"I pointed out that we had just played five double-headers in five days and that our players were weary," said Griffith. "I asked the Great Lakes athletic officer to do us the favor of canceling the game because our players needed the rest at this time when we were facing 26 games in the West and were only a half game out of the lead."

Willingly consented

Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Williams, of Great Lakes, willingly consented, says Griffith. "He was very understanding, and said he was glad to cooperate, and wished us luck. That was a fine gesture."

The Nats open their western tour with a four-game series against the White Sox tomorrow night and then move to St. Louis for three games. Starting August 15, they enter into "crucial" four-game series with the Tigers at Detroit. Later against Cleveland, they play seven games in four days.

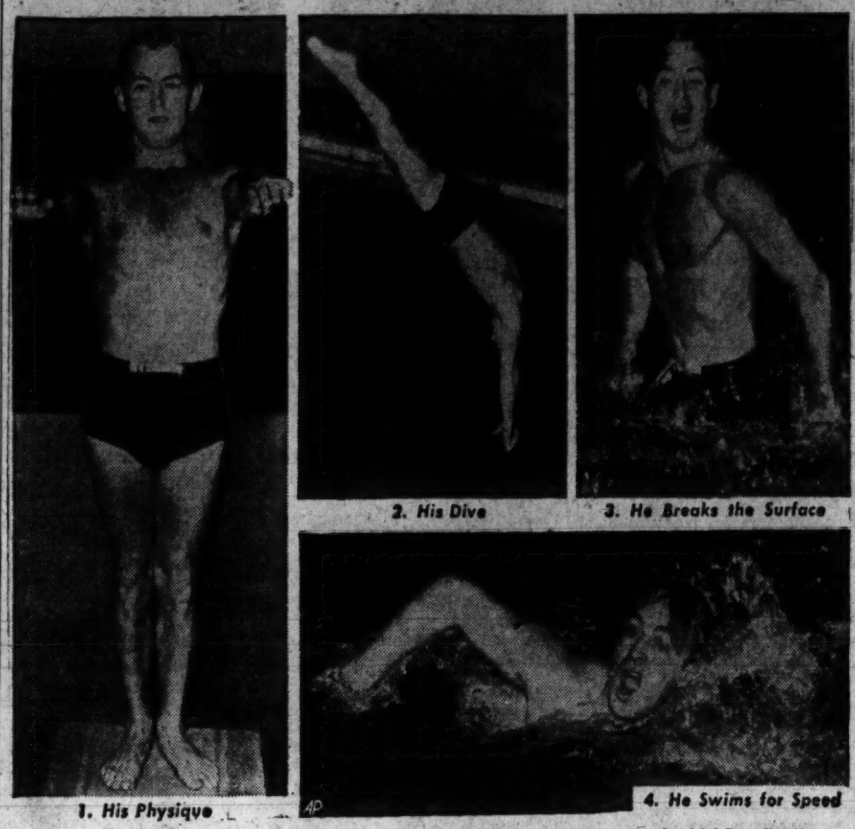
Before returning to Washington, August 28, the Nats will invade Yankee Stadium and Shibe Park for two more series.

Welcomes Two-Day Rest

Manager Ossie Bluege welcomes the two off days for his club after its rugged schedule of five double-headers in a row the past week, and will move in on the western clubs with his pitching staff well rested.

Bluege now has available seven pitchers whom he regards as starters — Alex Carrasquel and Walter Holborow, in addition to the regular five of Dutch Leonard, Roger Wolff, Mickey Haefner, Marino Pieretti and Johnny Niggeling.

He's Quite a Lad in the Water, too



1. His Physique
2. His Dive
3. He Breaks the Surface
4. He Swims for Speed

AP

Associated Press Newsfeatures.

HOLLYWOOD—Give movie star Alan Ladd a swimming pool with a good diving board and he's the happiest lad in the country. Few fans know it, but Alan almost competed in the 1932 Olympics as a U. S. diver. He went through all the preliminaries, and was all set for the finals, when he slipped on a wet board, fell and split his side. Ask Ladd which picture he liked making the most and he'll reply: " 'Before the Mast,' because I got a chance to do a little swimming in it." The blond star is still raving about his visit to the Bushnell General Hospital in Utah, and the way those wounded vets got him in the water and then proceeded to outswim and outdive him. "There's nothing like the water to make a man feel good," says Alan.

Detroit Holds Fraction Lead As Nats Idle

Chicago, Aug. 6.—The Chicago White Sox and league leading Detroit Tigers split their doubleheader today to preserve the Ben-Washington Nats, the Tigers copping the first, 6-2, but bowing in the nightcap, 7-9, before 14,588 fans.

Alton Benton, Tiger right-hander, registered his eleventh triumph of the year in the opener as his mates rapped Ed Lopat for 11 hits in a game that saw Manager Jimmy Dykes and Coach George "Mule" Haas ejected after protesting a sixth-inning decision.

In the nightcap, Johnny Humphries handcuffed the league leaders with four scattered hits. Humphries fanned two and walked two. Meanwhile, the Chisox were pounding the offerings of a trio of Tiger hurlers, Eaton, Orrell and Houtteman for 10 safeties, with Oris Hockett supplying the big blast by driving in three runs. The Sox scored three in the first and picked up four more superfluous runs, two each in the fourth and seventh frames. But with Humphries hurling airtight ball they weren't needed.

Detroit	020	004	000	6	11 0
Chicago	100	000	010	2	8 1

Benton and Swift; Lopat and Tresh.

Second Game

Detroit	000	000	000	0	4 2
Chicago	300	200	20x	7	10 1

Eaton, Orrell (4), Houtteman (7) and Richards, Swift; Humphries and Tresh. Losing pitcher—Eaton.

Gundar Haag, Anderson Win Races

London, Aug. 6 (U.P.)—Swedish stars Gunder Haag and Arne Anderson pounded to victory in special long distance races before 52,000 cheering Britons at White City today but, hampered by a heavy track, they did not come close to world records.

Hagg won the 2-mile race in 9:06, topping the British record by three and two-tenths seconds but still behind his own world mark of 8:42.8. Douglas Wilson of the British Amateur Athletic Association and British Army Corpl. M. Bingham finished second and third respectively.

Two Stides in Front

Anderson, after trailing determined Sidney Wooderson most of the last lap in the special mile, passed the British pacer in the last 50 yards and finished two strides ahead of him in 4:08, considerably slower than Hagg's recently set 4:01.4 record for the distance. Flight Lieut. J. W. Alford of the RAF placed third.

Despite rain which softened up the cinders just before Haag and Anderson performed as an added attraction to a U. S. servicemen's track meet, a huge crowd swramed into the stadium and thousands of others were turned away at the gate.

Police Restrain Crowd

When Haag and Anderson appeared on the track they were cheered wildly and their victories brought loud applause.

Neither runner had expected to break any marks because of the heat and humidity which had persisted since their arrival Saturday. In an interview before the meet, Anderson predicted that some runner would inevitably record a four-minute mile "but not today."

Lieut. Ben Smith, former Woodrow Wilson High School star in Washington, D. C., and later a member of the Penn State squad, ran on the second-place team in the mile relay, which was won by the British Army team.

Holmes Again Tops Rosen in N.L. Stick Race

New York, Aug. 6 (AP).—Tommy Holmes of Boston and Goody Rosen of Brooklyn engaged in a hand-to-hand struggle for the National League batting lead as the Braves and Dodgers met in a five-game series with Holmes retaining first place by a three-point margin.

Four hits against Dodger pitching in Sunday's second game boosted Holmes' mark to .365 with Rosen holding second place at .362. All figures include Sunday's games.

Biggest gain was made by Chicago's Phil Cavarretta, who has turned the race into a three-cornered affair by advancing seven points to .357. While Holmes and Rosen have gradually been sliding back, Cavarretta has been forging ahead and now looms as a definite title possibility.

Teammate Stan Hack of the Cubs maintained a .337 level for fourth place with Luis Olmo of Brooklyn and Mel Ott of New York tied for fifth at .334.

Other leaders were Whitey Kurowski, St. Louis, .317; Vance Dinges, Philadelphia, .316; Don Johnson, Chicago, .312, and Dixie Walker, Brooklyn, .311.

Holmes also paced the circuit in runs scored with 93, total hits 153 and was tied with Walker of Brooklyn with 31 doubles. Walker batted home four more runs to hold the RBI lead at 90.

Chuck Workman of Boston went into the lead in the home-run derby with No. 18, passing Holmes by 1 and Olmo's 12 triples were still high as were the injured Red Schoenedeinst's 19 stolen bases.

Although Mort Cooper lost a decision to New York, the Boston right-hander still paced the pitchers with a 9-2 win record followed by Claude Passeau of Chicago with a 12-4 mark.

Geiges, Ex-Temple Star, Resigns School Position

New York, Aug. 6 (AP).—Ellwood A. Geiges of Philadelphia, star athlete at Temple 30 years ago and recently a top-ranking college football official, announced his retirement as a whistle-tooter today, Commissioner Asa S. Bushnell said.

Geiges, a member of the officiating advisory committee of the NCAA footbal rules committee, is superintendent of the Norristown, Pa., public schools.

Eternity Runs Disappointing 4th at Suffolk

Boston, Aug. 6 (AP).—Ben F. Lister's Eternity, sure-fire starter in Saturday's $50,000 added Massachusetts Handicap, finished a disappointing fourth today at Suffolk Downs in the $4000 Beverly Purse, that served as a prep for several eligibles for New England's richest race.

Max Marmorstein's Castleman which ran coupled as an entry with Spangled Game, owned by Ray Metcalf and Ber-Mar Farm led every step of the way to finish in front by a length and a quarter over Sandy Lane Farm's Dinner Party, which nosed out Spangled Game. Three lengths further back was Eternity.

The winner raced the mile and a sixteenth in 1:44 4/5 over a strip that was officially good despite drizzle most of the afternoon and paid $7.20, $3.20 and $3.40. Dinner Party paid $4.60 and $3.40 while Spangled Game paid $3.40 to show.

Castleman, under 117 pounds and ridden by Johnny Breen, went to the top at the break and opened up four lengths with R. B. Sarrol's Winsome Lad in hot pursuit. Eternity made his move going into the far turn but couldn't catch the leader and stopped in the stretch under the late rush of Spangled Game and Dinner Party.

First four to finish are all eligibles for the Massachusetts and Castleman, displaying his best form since the spring at Narragansett Park, turned in an excellent effort.

Mrs. C. A. Welch's Valdina Joe and M. Langgabardi's Unquitable accounted for the daily double of $78.20 on 718 tickets.

Cherry Pop Wins Test At Garden State

Camden, N. J., Aug. 6 (AP).—With Cellarette scratched four 3-year-old fillies started in the 1-mile Radcliffe Purse, feature race at Garden State Park today. Cherry Pop, carrying the Knollwood Stable banner of Mr. and Mrs. Irwing Grensfelder, of Baltimore, was the winner.

Ridden by Jockey Carson Kirk, Cherry Pop beat Christiana Stable's Bride's Biscuit two lengths. Bride's Biscuit, which would have been coupled with Cellarette, was two lengths better than Rock Hill Stable's War Strategy. Ten lengths farther back in last place was William Helis' Vrondi.

War Strategy and Vrondi were first and second choices, respectively Cherry Pop paid $9.30. Rainy Weather kept the attendance down to the lowest figure of the meeting to date, an estimated 12,000. The racing strip, thoroughly drenched overnight, was sloppy. Cherry Pop was timed going 1 mile in 1:42 2/5.

Nats Pitching Ability Pays Off As Race Enters Home Stretch

Pitching strength is beginning to pay off for the Washington Nationals as the hot American League race enters the trying "dog dags" of August.

Due more to "hurling in depth" than any other single factor, Manager Ossie Bluege's men today are only one-half game behind the league-leading Detroit Tigers. The Nats were idle today, without a chance to improve their own lot. Detroit, however, had a double engagement at Chicago.

Bluege's battery boys recently faced the real task of hurling five double-headers in as many days, and Ossie saw his team's pennant chances bogging down.

Mainstays Hot

But the Nats' six mainstays—Roger Wolff, Dutch Leonard, Marino Pieretti, Mickey Haefner, John Niggeling and Alex Carrasquel—and a rookie, Walter Holborow, proceeded to turn in what unquestionably stands as one of the finest strings of low-run performances in this or any other season.

Over that burdensome spand, the Nats won nine of 10 games, with the pitchers holding their opponents to the remarkably low average of slightly more than one run per nine innings. The Actual count: 12 runs in 86 innings.

The Nats first mopped up four games in two nights with Philadelphia's last-place Athletics, and the local skeptics chorused, "we might win if we could play the A's every day."

Take 5 of 6 From Bosox

Then came Boston's Red Sox, acknowledged to be the best hitting club in the league. The Nats took five out of six from them, and only Dave Ferriss, Boston's 18-game winner, beat the Bluegemen, 15-4.

In Washington's nine victories, the starting pitcher went the route with the sole exception of Sunday's first game, which the Nats won in 14 innings, 5-4. Even then, starter Dutch Leonard was on the mound in the ninth but injured his knee fielding a bunt.

Two of Washington's nine wins were shutouts—3-0 by Wolff over Philadelphia, and Holborow's surprising 4-0 two-hitter over Boston. In five of the triumphs, the opposition made only one run.

The table of the nine-game pitching pretties:

Winning pitcher,	Opponent,	Score.	Hits allowed.
Leonard,	Philadelphia	2-1	7
Wolff,	Philadelphia	3-0	5
Haefner,	Philadelphia	2-1	4
Pieretti,	Philadelphia	5-1	7
Carrasqel,	Boston	7-3	7
Niggeling,	Boston	3-1	10
Holborow,	Boston	4-0	3
Haefner,	Boston	5-4	13
Wolff,	Boston	5-1	6
Totals		33-12	59

Moore Gains Fast, 10 Pounds Overweight

New York, Aug. 6 (AP).—Archie Moore of San Diego, Calif., whose weight at his latest fight was 161½ pounds, arrived in New York today weighing 176. Manager Jimmy Johnston sent him to Greenwood Lakes, N. J., immediately in hopes of shelving soms of the new poundage before his fight late this month with Jimmy Bivins in Cleveland.

Bee Bee Starts Sparring for Fiorello Test

A week of boxing and general conditioning that Trainer Billy Edwards is confident will have Bee Bee Washington razor-sharp for his important bout here Monday night at Griffith Stadium with Jerry Fiorello of Brooklyn, was started yesterday by the Foggy Bottom middleweight, now rated No. 8 in the country by Ring Magazine.

The always well conditioned Bee Bee, who hasn't fought since his sensational victory last month here over Vic Dellicurti, has been in training for the past two weeks, but only yesterday resumed sparring drills. He boxed six rounds with Frankie Wills and Eddie Davis, three rounds each.

In meeting Fiorello, who is ranked No. 10 among the country's middleweights, Washington is facing in the rugged Italian a combination of the hardest puncher and best boxer of his career. Although nothing official has been announced as yet, reports from New York indicate a Madison Square Garden will be offered Bee Bee if he gets over the Fiorello, as well as a possible September bout here with the sensational Rocky Graziano at Griffith Stadium.

Kampfer to Meet Sexton at Arena

Hans Kampfer, the wrestling Dutchman, is expected to provide the stiffest test ever faced locally by Frank Sexton, when the two grapplers clash in the feature eevnt at Joe Turner's Arena tomorrow night.

Kampfer knows almost as many tricks as Sexton, who is campaigning for a bout with "titleholder" Babe Sharkey.

The Dutchman is the fourth opponent for Sexton here. Frank has defeated Angelo Savoldi, George Macricostas and Ed (Strangler) White.

The latter two wrestlers meet in the one fall semifinal underneath the Sexton-Kampfer contest.

On the preliminary card, announced last night, are listed the following three bouts: Bill Middlekauff vs. John Melas; Scotty Dawkins vs. Lou Serio and Lloyd Mathis vs. George Bruckman.

Cumberland Opens 10-Day Meet Today

Cumberland, Md., Aug. 6.—The twentieth season of racing under the Cumberland Fair Association, will start at 2:30 p. m. tomorrow. President Clifton W. White, serving his third year at the helm, is of the opinion that the 10-days sport will be productive of new attendance and wagering records.

White has every reason to be optimistic. In th ethoroughbred colony of 400 horses are the majority of winners during the recent meeting at Charles Town, Hagerstown and Bel Air, as well as some horses who performed creditably at Delaware Park.

Among the better known thoroughbreds here are: John Foster's Cushlamacree, winner of the Clifton W. White Handicap last year; Town Hall, Looter, Road Scraper, Jack Horner, Fondenella and several others, who have run up excellent turf marks this year.

Wagering, which will be through the American Totalizator will be in charge of Walter McConnell, who is serving his initial year in that capacity.

Edward J. Brennan, who has served as racing secretary since 1925, is again on the job. Outstanding events are the Clifton W. White Handicap and the Harry A. Manley Memorial. Both carry $1000 purses, in addition to valuable trophies.

Commodores Top Camp Lee in 12th

Camp Lee, Va., Aug. 6 (AP).—The Bainbridge Naval Training Station defeated the Camp Lee Traveller's 4-3 in a 12 inning game at Nowak Field yesterday.

Ken Rassenberger, formerly with the Philadelphia Phils, struck out nine Camp Lee batters while his team connected for 16 hits. Ted Garbee, losing hurler, went the route for the travellers.

Bainbridge	010	000	010	002	4 16 2
Travellers	002	000	000	001	3 9 4

Rassenberger and Conroy and Culp; Garby and Martella.

Giants Purchase Pitcher Schemer

New York, Aug. 6 (AP).—Mike Schemer, left handed first baseman who is hitting at a .322 clip for the Jersey City Giants of the International League, was purchased today by the parent New York Giants. He will join the National Leaguers Wednesday.

Schemer will spell Phil Weintraub, veteran first baseman who has been troubled with various leg injuries this summer.

Torger Torkle Awarded Posthumous Citation

New York, Aug. 6 (U.P.)—Sergt. Torger Torkle, former ski-jump champion, will be posthumously awarded the 1944 citation "for outstanding influence on the sportsmanship of the youth of America," directors of the Sportsmanship Brotherhood, Inc., announced today.

Torkle was killed in action in Italy last spring, while fighting with the American ski troopers. The citation is to be presented to his brother, Kyrro, a chief petty officer on the U.S.S. Leon, and copies to be sent to his parents in Norway.

Previous certificate winners were Lou Gehrig, Walter Johnson, Connie Mack, Mel Ott, Alonzo Stagg, Fielding Yost, Devereux Milburn, Grantland Rice.

Eastern Grid Group Accepts Marine Team

New York, Aug. 6 (AP).—The U. S. Merchant Marine Academy at King's Point, N. Y., has been accepted into the membership of the Eastern Intercollegiate Football Association, Commissioner Asa S. Bushnell said today.

Officials at the academy said that the Sailors hoped to play an eight-game schedule this year. A coach has not yet been named.

Field of 62 Seeks Honors In Class B Event Friday

By Dick Wyatt
Post Staff Writer

There will be 62 golfing widowers Friday when the little women from that number of Metropolitan homes trek out to the Columbia Golf and Country Club to compete in the District of Columbia Golf Association's Class B Tournament for the WMAL Cup.

Although Class B players' scores are usually of stratosphere proportion, competition is always keen and with a large field seeking ing honors, Friday's get-together should prove no exception.

As to tournament favorites, there are none. Class B tourneys are always wide-open affairs and for good reason. When a player begins to fire good golf consistently she is given Class A handicap rating and becomes inelgible to compete in Class B events, thereby keeping the B field performers on the same level at all times.

Share of Favorites

Of course, tourney followers always have favorites whether they have a chance to win or not and Friday's event has its share of players who might rate an edge. Among those are Mrs. R. L. Hutchison, Mrs. C. A. Olmstead, Mrs. Larry Sigler, all of Washington Country Club, Mrs. H. O. Porter of the Host Club, Mrs. R. C. Simpson of Indian Spring, and Mrs. B. R. Binyon of Kenwood.

Another links meet that is attracting attention is the Maryland State pro-am at Baltimore's Hillendale Country Club tomorrow. The affair will be the usual pro-em, pro and amateur sweepstakes event, with the boys playing for the entry fees.

Following are the pairings for the WMAL event Friday:

8:45, Mrs. J. P. Brantley (Ken.)—Mrs. H. R. Brinkman (A&N); 8:50, Mrs. J. J. McCarthy (I. S.)—Mrs. J. S. White (A&N); 8:55, Mrs. J. C. DeWitt (A&N)—Mrs. H. B. Vensel (A&N).

9, Mrs. Wm. Werber (Col.)—Mrs. W. L. Woodward (Col.); 9:05, Mrs. B. R. Binyon (Ken.)—Mrs. C. P. Redick (Ken.); 9:10, Mrs. R. C. Simpson (I. S.)—Mrs. F. G. Butler (I. S.); 9:15, Mrs Elmer Clark (I. S.)—Mrs. J. W. Klopp (I. S.); 9:20, Mrs. G. W. Calvert (Wash.) — Mrs. Mark Matthews (Wash.); 9:25, Mrs. W. E. Baker (Wash.)—Mrs. Gordon O'Neill (Wash.); 9:30, Mrs. H. O. Porter (Col.)—Mrs. John Barron (Ken.); 9:35, Mrs. Myrtle DuGay (Col.)—Mrs. F. W. Moorman (Col.); 9:40, Mrs. S. A. Shank (Ken.)—Mrs. A. J. Boesch (Ken.); 9:45, Mrs. Cochran Fisher (Col.)—Mrs. Cecil Wilkinson (Col.); 9 50, Mrs. George Bond (I. S.)—Mrs. A. C. Kelly (Wash.); 9:55, Mrs. Howard Tompkins (Wash.)—Mrs. Elmer Jenkins (Wash.).

10, Mrs. F. E. Berquist (Ken.)—Mrs. R. C. Mitchell (Ken.); 10:05, Mrs. Walter Hamer (Wash.)—Mrs. Larry Sigler (Wash.); 10:10, Mrs. V. A. Catozella (A&N)—Mrs. H. C. Compton (A&N); 10:15, Mrs. C. E. Slawson (Cong.)—Mrs. E. B. Lockett (Ken.); 10:20, Mrs. R. L. Hutchison (Wash.)—Mrs. C. E. Rudre (C. C.); 10:25, Mrs. C. A. Olmstead (Wash.)—Mrs. P. C. Maynard (Wash); 10:30, Mrs. R. M. Wood (Ken.)—Mrs. Andy Hynes (Ken.); 10:35, Mrs. T. S. O'Hallaren (Wash.)—Mrs. F. E.Duehring (Wash.); 10:40, Mrs. C. T. Anderson (Man.)—Miss Grace King (Man.); 10:45, Mrs. T. H. Wegaman (Man.)—Miss Angela Ryan (Man.); 10:50, Mrs. J. A. Brooks (B. H.)—Mrs. Philip Fowler (B. H.); 10:55, Mrs. Russell Aldred (Wash.)—Mrs. Conrad Seibold (Wash.).

11, Mrs. T. Sebree (B. H.)—Mrs. F. T. Yeiser (B. H.); 11:05, Mrs. Ted Burrows (I. S.)—Mrs. L. W. Wasiman (I. S.); 11:10, Mrs. Gordon Simmonds (Wash.)—Mrs. H. A. Thompson (Wash.); 11 15, Mrs. J. R. Regan (Wash.)—Mrs. Samuel Hauser (Wash.).

Marine Teams Clash Today at Griffith Stadium

The Navy Yard Marines and the Marine Barracks at 8th and I sts. se., are playing a baseball game this afternoon at Griffith Stadium in celebration of the first anniversity of the Marines landing on Gudalcanal. Most of the players on both teams are veterans of the campaign.

There will be a pre-game ceremony about 2 o'clock. Game time, 3 p. m.

Dodgers Option Howie Schultz

Boston, Aug. 6 (U.P.)—Towering Howie Schultz, six-foot seven-inch Brooklyn first-baseman purchased from St. Paul of the American Association for $40,000 and two players two years ago, was released to the Dodgers' Montreal farm team in the International League today.

The recall of pitcher Less Webber was expected to follow the optioning of the Brooklyn infielder. Webber was sent down to the Canadian club two months ago and he, Jean Pierre Roy and John Gabbard have pitched Montreal to a big lead in the International League race.

Schultz, who left today to join his new team, was a top-notch basketball center at Hamline College, Minn., for four years. He began professional baseball with Grand Forks, N. D., in 1941 and was brought up to St. Paul late the next season.

Robinson-LaMotta Postponed 'Til Sept. 12

Chicago, Aug. 6 (AP).—If the Illinois Boxing Commission has no objections, said Promoter Jack Kearns today, Welterweight Ray (Sugar) Robinson's 12-round bout with Jake LaMotta, scheduled for Comiskey Park, August 23, will be postponed until September 12.

New contracts have been signed by the managers of Robinson and LaMotta, Kearns said, with both fighters slated to reach Chicago two weeks before the bout for workouts in open air camps which will be set up here.

The Majors

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W.	L.	Pct.	GB.
Detroit	54	41	.568	
WASHINGTON	54	42	.563	½
New York	50	43	.538	3
Chicago	50	47	.515	5
Boston	48	49	.495	7
*Cleveland	46	48	.489	7½
*St. Louis	45	47	.489	7½
Philadelphia	32	63	.337	22

*Does not include twi-night doubleheader.

YESTERDAY'S GAMES
Detroit, 6-0; Chicago, 2-7.
Cleveland at St. Louis (2), twi-night.
Only games scheduled.

TODAY'S GAMES
No games scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W.	L.	Pct.	GB.
Chicago	63	34	.649	
St. Louis	59	42	.584	6
Brooklyn	55	43	.561	8½
New York	54	47	.535	11
Pittsburgh	51	50	.505	14
Boston	46	55	.455	19
Cincinnati	43	53	.448	19½
Philadelphia	26	73	.263	38

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS
Brooklyn at Boston, rain.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh, rain.
Only games scheduled.

TODAY'S GAMES
BROOKLYN AT BOSTON
Branca (1-1) vs. Tobin (9-14).
Only game scheduled.

S. E. Colleges Rave at G. I. Non-Transfer Rule

By William J. Tucker

New York, Aug. 6 (U.P.)—The South was reported fit to secede from itself tonight over the Southeastern Conference ruling that Dixie football stars who went off to war must return to the campuses from which they departed if they want to trod the gridiron again.

Not since the days of Marse Henry Watterson and Clark Howell have the heat-belt editors risen in such wrath to condemn a group in their own midst and the college presidents who voted the regulation, flabbergasted by the reaction, are believed ready to rescind it.

If they need further prsuation, the indefatigable publicist of Tulane, Horace Renegar, has conducted a poll of 102 college presidents over the Nation on the question. Of that number, 97 stated that a youth who has fought, endured and maybe bled for his country should be allotted to go to the college of his own choosing and if he wants to play football they should give him a suit and headgear and be honored to have him.

The Southeastern Conference case centers on a single player—William Fletcher Harris, a 240-pound customer from Birmingham, Ala., who played center on the Alabama freshman team in 1941. Then he joined the Navy and while in training played for little Howard College in Birmingham in 1942. After that, he served aboard a minesweeper in the Atlantic until his discharge last December.

Early this year, Harris enrolled at Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Auburn) which is coupled with Alabama in such mutual hatred that the athletic teams of the two schools have not been allowed on the same field for nearly 20 years.

Then in May, the Southeastern Conference, to which both Alabama and Auburn belong, passed its no-transfer ruling and Harris found himself ineligible for further competition.

His Southern blood boiled and he not only expressed his sentiments for the public prints but vowed he would never go back to Alabama even if they made him dean emeritus of the school.

According to reports from the barbecue belt, Alabama motivated the no-transfer resolution because of Harris' sfift to Auburn and voted for it along with Georgia, Mississippi State, Florida, L. S. U., Tennessee and Kentucky.

Auburn, naturally, was a strong dissenter, and so was Tulane, which is reported planning to go ahead and use players who transferred from another conference school with war service in the interim, even at the risk of losing its Conference standing.

No similar measure has been reported passed in any other athletic area. Even the Big Ten, whose eligibility code year in and year out is as rigid as they come, is bending over backward so that G. I. Joe of the talented toe can patronize the classroom and gridiron of his own choosing.

In the face of almost universal disapproval of its ruling, the Southeastern Conference apparently is about to reverse itself and let the guys who carried the Rebel yell to victory in Europe carry the ball where they want to this fall.

Assault Pays $143 at Belmont

Wins Nose Victory in Flash Stakes

Belmont Park, N. Y., Aug. 6 (AP).—A driving rain, a sloppy track and a partial fog held no terrors for an unheralded chestnut colt named Assault, a son of Derby-winning Bold Adventure, which carried the King Ranch silks of Robert J. Kleberg to victory in the seventy-first Flash Stakes at odds of $143.50 for $2 here today.

The Texas-owned longshot survived a rousing finish which saw four of the dozen juvenile starters hitting the wire noses apart. Vera S. Bragg's good stakes winner Mist O' Gold was second, with C. V. Whitney's filly Mush Mush third and Russell A. Firestone's Degage next in line.

Collected $11,600 Purse

Allowance, which had won one allowance affair in five previous efforts, covered 5½ furlongs of the straightaway in the smart time of 1:40 4-5 under Warren Mehrtens and collected a purse of $11,600.

A crowd of satisfactory proportions was on hand for the opening of the Saratoga Club's transfered 24-day meeting despite the elements.

The Whitney entry of Mush Mush, unbeaten in two other starts, and Matruh, a colt victorious in one previous try, was favorite, with Mist o' Gold next in demand.

Manipur Sets Early Pace

Manipur set the early pace along with Phantasy and Degage. All three weakened when the important running began through the final furlong. There was a general closing in by those which had saved their speed for the closing drive. It was so close that the result was in doubt until the official numbers were flashed. The homebred Assault, fourth and fifth most of the way, barely earned the nod over the sluggish starting Mist o' Gold, while Mush Mush also finished with a game challenge that edged the tiring Degage out of the show. The others were well beaten.

Belmont

1—5½; $2500; 3-yr.-olds; claiming.

Ringen	114	Quiet Carl	119
Fair Charge	110	Druids Echo	114
Jingle Jangle	122	Stage Set	111
Foot Sold	114	Farm Man	122
Golden Warbler	117	Jarvis Kay	111
Saranac	117	Breadloom	117
Prince M. L.	111	Ben Hur	119
Kay Scout	116	True Fly	119

2—About ⅝; $2500; 3-yr.-olds up; claiming.

Lucky Lee	120	Paker Knife	114
Fire Warden	119	Tit Tat Toe	114
Yaldina Gayiad	100	Chessstraw	114
Cry Sleep	114	Mighty Major	111
†Silver Flute	114	Miss Puritan	109
Camina	100	Copacabana	113
Sarge	114	Navy	119
†Crazy Horse	114	Cadiveon	109
Liquid Lunch	109	Indian Giver	107
Lynedi's Lad	114	Big Teddy	112

(A. Middendorf and Mrs. E. Canning entry.

3—About 1⅛; $3500; 3-yr.-olds up; hurdles.

Oceanus	143	Grando	142
†Kenmar	130	Power Dive	145
Navigate	142	Quonset	142
Raisin Bread	140	Farsight	145
Oreso	135	Step Ball	135
†Bold Mate	143	†Lough Ennell	130
†Persepolis	142	†Flying Dolphin	140
Adaptable	131		

(Mrs. J. A. Payne entry.
2F. A. Clark entry.
(Mrs. E. D. Weir entry.

4—5½; $3000; 2-yr.-olds; maidens.

Honeymoon Town	116	Desert Ration	116
Deck Call	116	Leo L.	109
Admiral Pat	116	Oryx	116
Count Speed	116	Dalaye	116
Browsper	116	Indigo	116
Landlord	116	Eastonian	116
Midnight Oil	116	Highest Bid	116
Blunt Remark	116	Our Bully	116
Diff	116	Flying Fox	116
Middle Man	116	†Gallivant	116
Menace	116	Adlibit	116
His Grace	116	Round View	116
Buddie Bones	116	Stimulated	116
Sunder	116	Admirals Call	116
Uncle Mac	116	Cold Facts	116
†Hippodrome	116	Boy Admiral	116
Monstrance	116	Stage Star	116

(Belair Stud and B. Bogert entry.

5—¾; $4000; 3-yr.-olds; handicap.

Apropriado	106	Great Power	108
Alabama	126	Darby Dieppe	116
Confidence	112	Bull Bond	112

6—1 m.; $15,000 added; 3-yr.-olds up.

Who Goes There	112	Stymie	128
Ariel Flight	116	Coincidence	112
Rufus	104	Herbaceous	112
Brownie	117	Professor Lee	112
Jovine	112	Hoosoo	112
Great Rush	112	Apache	117

7—1; $3500; 3-yr.-olds; allowances.

Home Run	113	Makmoudess	108
Sicily	116	Speeding Home	113
Intact	116	First Stage	119
Pacolet	116	Thor	119
Aethelred	116	Cave Man	116
Jacopoly	113	Miss Zilby	108
First Reward	113	Bull Play	119
Century	116	Bishopic	119

8—1⅛ m.; $8000; 4-yr.-olds up; claiming.

Jacian	113	Peace Fleet	116
Double Brab	116	Chanstan	113
Kings Feast	113	Yukon	121

BELMONT SELECTIONS

1—Farm Man, Ben Hur, Fort Said.
2—Col. Steve, Fire Warden, Sarge.
3—No selections.
4—COUNT SPEED, Belair-Bogert entry, Landlord.
5—Coincidence, Alabama, Bull Bond.
6—Stymie, Brownie, Apache.
7—Aethelred, First Reward, Thor.
8—Yukon, Jacian, Peace Fleet.
—Louisville Times (AP).

1—⅞; $3000; 3-yr.-olds maidens.

Feiral Point, 120 (Kemlek)		6.10	5.20 4.80
Kings Count, 120 (Roberts)			14.40 9.20
Sickle Blade, 120 (Wahler)			21.50

*Dagger, *Friar Teddy, *Court Ace, Aunow, Ram Mate, Wise Bun, Willing Spirit, Zacawon, Carreau, Wire Quest also ran. Time, 1:27⅘.

2—¾; $3000; 2-yr.-olds.

Southern Pride, 116 (T'berry)		4.60	3.50 2.70
Madrian, 111 (Arcaro)			10.80 6.90
Bonanny, 111 (Lindberg)			3.80

Flash Burn, Senator C., Hibernian, Lilly, The Problem, Naval Base, Happy C., Grand World also ran. Time, 1:14.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $33.70.

3—2 mi.; $3000; 4-yr.-olds up.

Brother Jones, 142 (Mathison)		11.80	6.80 4.30
Mercator, 137 (McGovern)			8.90 4.50
†Boojum II, 149 (Magee)			3.10

Grey Rock, Parma, Soldier Boy, †Rayleyn, †Invader, Bisby, Kennebunk, Benekzar, Refugio, ‡Greek Flag, ‡Gay Venture also ran. Time, 4:08⅘.

†Mrs. F. A. Clark entry.
‡Brookmeade Stable entry.

4—5½ f.; $10,000 added; 2-yr.-olds.

Assault, 113 (Mehrtens)		143.20	43.60 13.50
Mist O'Gold, 122 (Wright)			5.40 3.40
†Mush Mush, 117 (Kirkland)			2.80

Phantasy, Degage, Desert Ration, Dirt, Mileader, Manipur, †Matruh, Menu, Chevalier also ran. Time, 1:04⅘.

5—¾; $4000; 3-yr.-olds up.

Sadanard, 103 (Atkinson)		3.80	2.80 2.30
Bertie S., 103 (Caffarella)			4.40 2.80
Be Faithful, 103 (Lindberg)			2.60

Plucky Maud, Good Thing, Miss Blackout, Leslie Grey, Peppy Miss also ran. Time, 1:11⅖.

6—⅝; $7500 added; 3-yr.-olds up.

†True North, 122 (Atkinson)		5.40	2.90 3.30
Miss Drummond, 113 (Luther)			5.10 4.20
†Cassis, 124 (Arcaro)			3.30

Tiger Call, Timeless, Breezing Home also ran. Time, 0:57⅘.

†Howe Stable and Brookmeade Stable entry.

7—1 mile; $4000; 3-yr.-olds.

Trymenow, 113 (Snider)		20.70	10.00 6.40
Michasle, 113 (Atkinson)			8.90 5.90
Rickey Ralph, 119 (Leman)			6.40

Bob Mann, Magnetic Star, Burning Dream, Hitem, His Jewel, Jacobs, Baron Jack, War Trophy also ran. Time, 1:38⅘.

8—1⅛; $2500; 3-yr.-olds up; claiming.

Spread Eagle, 116 (Lowe)		10.70	6.10 3.40
Hannah B., 108 (Atkinson)			12.60 6.50
Cruiser, 119 (Permane)			2.70

Isolation, *Belco, Accord, One Look, Freespender, Single Bliss, Is I Is, Ballotant, Gunflash, *Francis Marion also ran. Time, 1:54⅕.
*Field.

Bill Bennings

AT CUMBERLAND

1—Schley Pete, Willen, Rhyme Maker.
2—Burdman, Bonnie Ina, Bugler.
3—Mitza, Fox Meadow, Quairedom.
4—Maryland Morn, Shipkins, Prison Ship.
5—Lowler, Jons, Darby Dallas.
6—Psychoanalyst, Pilgrim Maid, Randles Queen.
7—Castout, Ramases, True Lass.
8—Ultima Thule, Miss Vep, Milk Toast.
Best bet—Lowler.

Post Consensus

AT GARDEN STATE

1—Wise Step, Worries, Napoleon.
2—Cavaliered, Marbacka, Hail Vic.
3—Sergt. Abe, Hard Facts, Alanay.
4—TEDIOUS MISS, Lee's Jacopa, Flintee.
5—Hector, Nora Belle, Bomb Sight.
6—Lambert, Hampers, Viva Teddy.
7—Black Object, Plane Shadow, Rich Straight.
8—Lohyalles, Conquer, Moss Play.

AT BELMONT

1—Breadloaf, Farm Man, Cadet Card.
2—Copacabana, Col. Steve, Fire Warden.
3—Quonset, Raisin Bread, Navigate.
4—Sunday, Silverslated, Dirt.
5—Coincidence, Alabama, Darby Dieppe.
6—APACHE, Who Goes There, Bunfus.
7—Aethelred, Sleepy Thief.
8—Yukon, Peace Fleet, King's Feast.

AT SUFFOLK DOWNS

1—Trasteiste, Rise Above It, Seven Hills.
2—Rita Royal, Trace Bullet, Doubt Not.
3—Yaldina Way, Ramsey, Rough Man.
4—Halfbarail, Flying Bridge, Count Ballot.
5—Baroque, Vox Transit, Armistice Day.
6—Weatherite, Sollure, Cherrydale.
7—Fox Master, Single Ace, Levan Day.
8—Discouraged, Flantagente, Best Awhile.

Garden State

1—¾; $1500; 3-yr.-olds up; claiming.

Wise Step	113	Lilsan	115
Golden Message	110	Semper Parata	103
Grades	112	Attune	108
Counsellor	110	Sweet Doll	105
Nepolee	105	Shirley V.	110
Worries	110	Sir Mowlee	115

2—¾; $2000; 3-yr.-olds up; maidens.

Carnal	120	Star Maid	103
†Sir Jinx	108	Hail Vic	113
Marbacka	113	Maid of the Moon	108
†Sheila May	103	Little Knight	113
Forever Mine	108	Baby Kiddie	108
Cavaliered	115	Tap Lightly	113
Early Miss	110	Tchada	115
Stray Winds	115	Mirbriar	108

†A. Bonomo and Quaker City entry.

3—¾; $2000; 2-yr.-olds; maidens.

Hearth Mouse	118	Hay Jay	118
Flying Weather	118	Alanay	118
†Agrabe	118	Chantilee	118
Deredine	118	†Theatricle Boy	118
Phidias	118	Ringstown	118
Hard Facts	118	Cash Reward	113
†Angry Cohort	118		

†Mrs. D. Noble and C. C. Boshamer entry.
2C. Ring entry.
3M. Wexler entry.

4—¾; $2000; 4-yr.-olds up; claiming.

Flintee	105	Brother Dear	106
Girlette	110	Post Haste	113
Brass King	106	Tedious Miss	117
Lee L. Jacopo	117		

5—⅞; $2000; 3 and 4-yr.-olds; allow.

Army Cadet	107	Whetstone	103
Bombs Sight	110	Hector	104
Selectee	107	Medjon	104
Nors Belle	112	Spartous	104
†Pine Lake	103	Red Canron	106
†Post Boy	107	Transflint	103
Well Reputed	107	Singing Bubbles	110

†B. B. Jones and Mrs. E. Tuckman entry.
‡W. W. Vaughan and Mrs. W. W. Vaughan entry.

6—1⅛; $3500; 4-yr.-olds up; allowances.

†Mac Case	114	Viva Teddy	114
†Squadron	110	Snooks Winters	110
Astral	111	Yaldina Brave	110
Acmbarr	113	Bright Argosy	122
Edenger	113	Flying Junior	119
Aera	110	Desert Ace	119

†J. L. Friedman entry.

7—1 m.; $3000; 4-yr.-olds up; allowances.

†Lost and Found	119	Black Object	112
Sarawak	116	Blue Proof	103
Plane Shadow	105	Questions Miss	105
†High Straight	110	Sting Lee	122
Friend or Foe	108		

†E. L. Donovan entry.

8—1⅛; $1500; 4-yr.-olds up; claiming.

GARDEN CITY SELECTIONS

1—Wise Step, Golden Message, Worries.
2—Carnal, Cavaliered, Hail Vic.
3—G. Ring entry, Phidias, Sgt. Abe.
4—URDLON, Post Boy, Army Cadet.
5—Acmbarr, Squadron, Bright Argosy.
6—Lost and Found, Sting Lee, Sarawak.
7—Bosley, Conquer, Dizzy Heights.
8—Louisville Times (AP).

1—1⅛; $1800; 4-yr.-olds up; claiming.

Bob Town, 113 (Snellings)		8.00	3.20 2.40
Peace Maker, 108 (Martin)			4.40 3.70
Roman Matron, 103 (Wood)			5.70

Good Nite, Show House, Star Back, More Stings, Equipped also ran. Time, 1:49⅘.

2—1⅛; $1500; 3-yr.-olds up; claiming.

Hy Ricker, 115 (McMullen)		17.50	8.50 5.90
Gay Busk, 112 (Padgett)			5.10 4.40
Phalanger, 115 (Daniels)			8.30

Earth, Out of the Red, Sir Walter R., Hiecup, Silver Bitog also ran. Time, 1:15⅘.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $76.50.

3—¾; $2000; 2-yr.-olds; claiming.

†Witty Jean, 116 (Barr)		23.30	7.20 5.20
†Our Sensation, 118 (Duncan)			3.00 2.60
Darling Grace, 115 (Snellings)			3.70

Gold Tag, Joyce Mathews, Mr. Flip also ran. Time, 1:16⅘.

†Marmin Stable and Mrs. J. H. Louchetm entry.

4—¾; $2000; 3-yr.-olds.

Blue Cross, 108 (Barr)		23.30	7.20 5.20
Abiel, 116 (Mora)			3.20 3.00
Valdina Decoy, 116 (Wagner)			6.60

Ellens Slam, Flight Man, Cold Shower, Ginokum also ran. Time, 1:14⅘.

5—1 mi.; $3000; 3-yr.-olds.

Cherry Pop, 115 (Kirk)			9.30 4.90 out
Bride's Biscuit, 112 (Knawiharn)			4.50 out
War Strategy, 116 (Erickson)			out

Vrondi also ran. Time, 1:42⅖.

Lanlast, 118 (Kirk)		21.00	8.00 5.40
Blue Fons, 107 (Martin)			3.80 2.90
Megwump, 115 (Erickson)			3.60

Resale, Theseus, Signal Corps, Canukin, Gorget, Art Brown also ran. Time, 1:14.

6—1 m.; $1800; 3-yr.-olds; claiming.

Proud Power, 107 (Boulton)		5.20	3.20 2.30
Jeandre, 104 (Snellings)			3.00 2.60
Fire Ladder, 112 (Kirk)			2.30

Tollaway, Briarsesque, Maisie Daisie also ran. Time, 1:40⅘.

8—1⅛; $1800; 4-yr.-olds up; claiming.

Beauzar, 114 (Greever)		13.00	7.60 4.10
Sun Galomar, 109 (Lang)			15.50 5.40
Lancerun, 112 (Schmidl)			3.00

Our Allen, Chalbrs, Attache, One Century also ran. Time, 1:53⅕.

Packers Sign Croft

Green Bay, Wis., Aug. 6 (AP).—Wilburn (Tiny) Croft, 275-pound tackle, today signed a contract to play his fourth season with the Green Bay Packers, National Football League champions, Coach E. L. (Curley) Lambeau announced.

Cumberland

1—About ⅝; $800; 3-year-olds up; claim.

Schley Pete	111	Tel O.	115
Wilson	115	OOmph	107
Anigoce	107	Widows Gold	115
Rolls Rough	115	Time Burner	110
Apple a Day	107	Rhyme Maker	113
Fixed Fee	112		

2—About ⅝; $800; 3-year-olds up; claim.

Not Alone	109	Miss Economy	104
Noslen	120	Bugler	115
Bonnie Ina	110	All Crystal	107
Burdman	115	Paleo Tigress	104
Tie Me	104	Tacaro Identy	101
Schley Rhoda	101		

3—6½; $800; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Quatre Dom	113	Home Wolf	113
Rollicking	103	Laugh and Play	108
Fox Meadow	115	Tacaro Bras	103
Mitza	110	Tenderfoot	108

4—6½; $800; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Prison Ship	113	Maryland Morn	113
Kiddies Baby	108	Ship Kiss	108
Big Soldier	103	Petee Girl	103
June Pennant	108	Walter Light	113

5—6½; $800; 3-year-olds up; allowances.

Strolling Lee	113	Miss Gallant	113
Sal Old Pal	108	Joss	113
Blue Beauty	108	Darby Dallas	113
Ariel Legend	113	Looter	113
Infinite Girl	103	White Easter	108

6—6½; $800; 3-year-olds up; claiming.

Dr. Play	105	Isle de Pine	108
Upjack	113	Ghost	107
†Randles Queen	108	Psychonolyst	110
Titian	113	Ilgrim Maid	108
Famas Time	108	Big Moose	103
†Gay Victory	113		

(J. A. Reeves and J. K. Winkoop entry.

7—About ⅝; $800; 3-year-olds up; claim.

Bulrushes	114	Ginomel	111
†True Lass	109	Lord Loudoun	119
Styx	113	Ingerfire	112
Elton Head	112	Cast Out	108
Ramases	112	Rusty Pots	104
†Morgils Lad	109	Edmar Jojan	109

†A. A. Miller and Winsue Farm entry.

8—1⅛; $800; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Courlander	113	Ovando	115
Careless Knight	118	Uncle Billies	110
Milk Toast	110	Gradatim	109
Miss Vep	113	Ultima Thule	108
Garand	113		

Suffolk Downs

1—1⅛; $2000; 3-yr.-olds up; claiming.

Identie	107	Defense Bond	114
Dusti	109	Transistite	113
Seven Hills	118	Miss Identity	113
Queens Reward	104	Rise Above It	109
Hats Reward	108	Single	107
Serbaredo	111	Oregon	120
Free Hatcher	109	Question Man	114
Fall Brook	104	Wise Father	111

2—¾; $2000; 3-yr.-olds up; claiming.

One Tip	115	Parsway Island	110
Dakash	115	Rita Royal	103
High Test	101	Foxy Frolic	115
Doubt Not	115	Tracer Bullet	115
Neat Kee	116	Two O'Clock	110
Sun Stroke	115	Multi Air	108
Carfier	103	Lale Dawn	111
Weapons Pride	103	Stevedore	113

3—¾; $2500; 4-yr.-olds up; claiming.

Grey Squire	114	Ebro	114
Voucher	113	Valdina Way	114
Airy Gear	114	Lost Gold	114
Red Ted	114	Arial Beam	109
Ramsey	114	Sky Bound	107
Miss Monarch	102	Ancipital	114
Rough Man	114		

4—1 m. 70 yds.; $2500; 3-yr.-olds; allow.

Count Ballot	115	Gay Otto	118
Our Pal	112	†Halbarail	105
†Brace Play	104	Flying Bridge	110

†M. Stuart entry.

5—¾; $2500; 3-yr.-olds up; claiming.

Dairy Lady	114	Maybe Miss	117
Baroque	116	Armistice Day	116
Windward Isle	111	Augustina	111
Top Transit	112	Heat Wave	116
Yaldina Idol	112	Speed Up	114
Vim	116	Bimetlet	117

6—⅝; $2500; 3-yr.-olds up; allowances.

Cherrydale	110	Hy Charlie	117
Casey Jones	117	Sollure	120
Weatherite	113	Double Feature	107
Miss Me	110	Black Swan	115

7—¾; $2500; 3-yr.-olds; allowances.

Will Markham	117	Taxi King	107
Irish Stew	112	Penny Pincher	114
Cecropa	112	Fox Master	119
Single Ace	106	Communicate	117
Levanday	113		

8—1⅛; $2200; 3-yr.-olds up; claiming.

A One	111	Discouraged	110
Flying Silver	113	Skipper Z.	105
Big Raid	113	General Jack	113
Flantagente	113	Appaa Tappaa	120
Best Awhile	115		

SUFFOLK SELECTIONS

1—Jeckarando, Defense Bond, Miss Identity.
2—Dakash, One Tip, Weapon's Pride.
3—Lost Gold, Ebro, Voucher.
4—COUNT BALLOT, Stuart entry, Gay Otso.
5—Armistice Day, Vim, Baroque.
6—Sollure, Cherrydale, Weatherite.
7—Communicate, Fox Master, Taxi King.
8—Big Raid, A One, Discouraged.
—Louisville Times (AP).

1—1⅛; $2000; 4-yr.-olds up; claiming.

Yaldina Joe, 113 (Eckard)		9.40	3.80 2.80
Rose Red, 108 (Oliver)			3.40 2.60
Brown Flower, 101 (Tobin)			3.60

Edasel, Grand Day, Engagal, Four Eyes also ran. Time, 1:48.

2—¾; $2000; 3-yr.-old maidens; claiming.

Unquitable, 105 (Chaffin)		14.00	6.60 5.00
Vampire, 105 (Hettinger)			5.60 4.20
High Taps, 105 (Owens)			4.80

Rustical, Tuapse, Dredge Chain, Rough Alley, Hot Relish, Dark Sur, Rideout Rebel, Indibel, Red and Black also ran. Time, 1:13⅕.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $78.20.

3—6½ f.; $2000; 2-yr.-old maidens.

Anatolia, 119 (Balzaretti)		6.20	3.40 2.60
Hasty Farley, 117 (Hettinger)			3.60 2.60
Miss Oblocky, 117 (Trosi)			2.80

Whiffle Away, La Patica, Oceania, Anne Doran, Sycasel, Rabbit Ears also ran. Time, 1:08⅘.

4—¾; $2500; 3-yr.-olds up; claiming.

Anna Mallon, 105 (Keane)		35.00	15.20 8.00
Jupiter, 117 (Trent)			8.20 4.60
Amazed, 117 (Reibart)			4.40

Jack's Girl, Dauntless Gal, Lunch Date, Chalara, Lord Valout, Bottom Rail, Two Kick, Adviser, J. J. Lynch also ran. Time, 1:12⅖.

5—¾; $2500; 3-yr.-olds.

All Depends, 115 (Hettinger)		10.00	4.80 3.60
With Wings, 110 (Tobin)			5.00 3.20
Belpast, 105 (Gilbert)			6.00

Valdina Bina, Melody Lass, Daisy Lee, Rockwood Daisy, Short Stay also ran. Time, 1:12⅘.

6—1⅛; $4000; 3-yr.-olds up.

†Castleman, 117 (Breen)		7.20	3.20 3.40
Dinner Party, 114 (Turnbull)			4.60 3.40
†Spangled Game, 120 (Moore)			3.40

Winsome Lad, Onechill, Momo Flag, Eternity also ran. Time, 1:44⅘.

†Marmorstein, Metcalf and Ber-Mar Farm entry.

7—1 mi.; $2000; 3-yr.-olds up.

Campus, 106 (McMullen)		7.00	4.40 3.20
Grey Flares, 117 (Hettinger)			16.80 9.00
Mi Bob, 106 (Trent)			5.00

Gray Syngo, Count Bill, J. F. Curry, Devils Glade, Penny Packer, Gold Bart also ran. Time, 1:40⅘.

8—⅜; $2200; 3-yr.-olds up.

Copyright, 116 (Turnbull)		10.00	5.00 3.20
Mixer, 113 (Oliver)			6.20 3.40
Madawin, 113 (Gilbert)			2.60

Top Reward, War Page, Westwood Belle also ran. Time, 1:12⅘.

Variety of Medals Awarded To District Area Servicemen

Comdr. John Raymond Leeds, USN, husband of Mrs. Leona S. Leeds, 9704 Columbia rd., Silver Spring, Md., one of the three District men recently awarded the Silver Star Medal, was cited for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity while serving on the staff of Commander of the Seventh Amphibious Force during invasion of Wake Island, May 17, 1944.

Sergt. McClellan

Despite intense enemy fire and continuous danger from exploding fuel and ammunition, Commander Leeds calmly and efficiently directed unloading and dispersing of equipment relieving congestion on the beachhead.

Commander Leeds, born April 29, 1908, at Philadelphia, Pa., also received the Legion of Merit and a letter of commendation from the Atlantic Fleet commander for actions as force communications officer from January 4, 1942, until July, 1942.

T/3 Sergt. John E. McClellan, 25, of the First Infantry Division, was posthumously awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action December 21, 1944, which was presented to his mother, Mrs. Margaret T. McClellan, 514 Decatur st. nw.

Sergeant McClellan, a graduate of St. Paul's Academy entered the service March, 1941, and served 22 months with an antiaircraft outfit in Iceland before his transferral into the Infantry. He was killed in Belgium January 7, 1945.

First Lieut. John M. Madison, 32, has been posthumously awarded the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action, presented to his wife, Mrs. Rosie L. Madison, 1909 Rosedale st. ne.

February 8 the company of which he was a member had taken its objective against light enemy resistance only to be subjected to terrific artillery and mortar fire which killed or wounded all other officers. Lieutenant Madison quickly gathered the remaining 15 men, placed them into position, and by sheer personal courage inspired his men to repel three separate enemy counterattacks withdrawing only upon orders. Two days later he captured seven enemy soldiers while leading his company through an extensive unmarked minefield.

Lieutenant Madison, a District native, was killed by a sniper April 5, 1945. After leaving the faculty of Butler College, Texas, he returned to Washington where both he and his wife worked at the City Postoffice.

Lieut. (j. g.) Robert S. Barton, USNR, 23, brother of Miss Jessie C. Barton of 811 Quincy st. nw., has posthumously been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross "for heroism and extraordinary achievement in aerial combat" as section leader of a group of fighter planes attached to the USS Hancock, in operation against the Japanese in the Philippines October 29, 1944.

Flying a fighter sweep mission over Clark airfield, Lieutenant Barton led his section in a daring counterattack which disrupted the hostile formation and at close range shot down two enemy aircraft despite intense aerial opposition.

Lieutenant Barton had three enemy planes to his credit and accumulated more flying hours than anyone in his squadron. He was killed January 21, 1945, somewhere in the Pacific when a bomb exploded aboard a carrier on which he was based.

Lieut. Robert Graham Bradley, 23, husband of Mrs. Barbara Bradley, of 1524 N. Ohio st., Arlington,

Lieut. Chesser

Col. Hildreth

Lieut. Clark

Capt. Reinemund

Va., was posthumously awarded the Navy Cross for heroism in fighting fires and assisting in the evacuation of trapped personnel when his ship, the USS Princeton, was sunk last October 24 in the second battle of the Philippines. Lieutenant Bradley was killed when the magazine exploded.

A Soldiers Medal has been awarded to **Second Lieut. William E. Murphy,** 23, son of Mrs. John W. Devlin of 4501 Kennedy st., Hyattsville, Md., for heroism displayed saving survivors of an airplane crash in England.

The French Croix de Guerre was presented to **Col. Raymond C. Hildreth** of 4607 Connecticut ave. nw. for exceptional services in the liberation of France. Col. Hildreth has also received the Bronze Star in connection with the same operations.

Lieut. Walter Scott Driskill, USNR, 32, husband of Mrs. Virginia Lee Driskill of 20th st., N., Arlington, has been awarded his second bronze star for rescue work aboard his ship which was hit in March, off Kikoku Island.

Bronze Stars have been awarded to the following men:

AMM 3/c Winston S. Goodloe, USNR, 1113 Thomas st., S., Arlington, for heroism.

Col. John C. Henry, special assistant to the commanding general of the ATC, in the European theater. Colonel Henry, former White House correspondent for the Evening Star, increased the number of stories released from Europe and the United States by 250 per cent.

Capt. Otto B. Reinemund, husband of Mrs. O. B. Reinemund of 1103 Fern st. nw.

Pfc. James R. Hollingsworth, son of Mrs. Margaret Hollingsworth of 3101 Channing st. nw., for heroic action in Italy with the Fifth Army, Eighty-fifth "Custer" Division.

Second Lieut. Ramon E. Goglio, brother of Mrs. Yolanda G. Schultz, 1419 N st. nw., for action in Italy with the "Custer" Division.

First Lieut. Fred Chesser, 5016 Illinois ave. nw., for action in the "Red Arrow" Division.

The Air Medal was presented to **First Lieut. Floyd Clark, jr.,** husband of Mrs. Mildred L. Clark of 1801 Wyoming ave., for distinction in fighter escort missions over continental Europe.

Two Legions of Merit have been awarded to the following District men:

Lieut. Col. Edgar Morris, 34, husband of Mrs. E. Morris of 4001 Linean ave. nw., for organizing the removal of six million land mines in Europe.

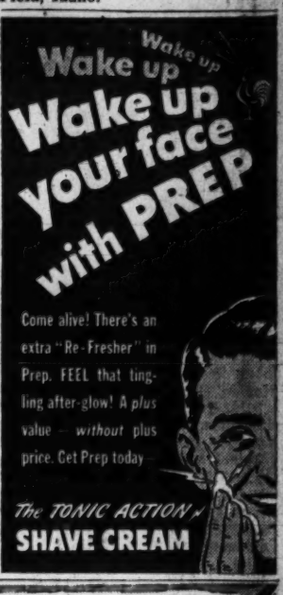
Col. Fred C. Foy, director of the Purchase Division, headquarters of the Army Service Forces.

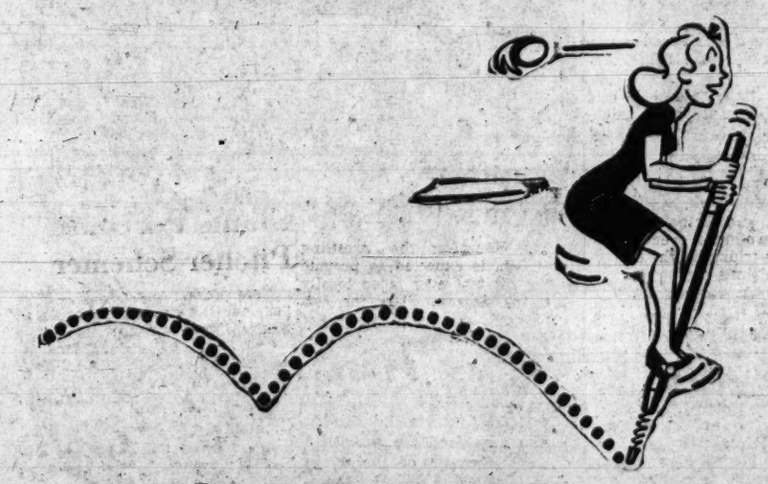
T/3 Charles A. Lee, 1931 Calvert st. nw., has received a Certificate of Merit for outstanding ability in handling administrative matters in eastern France and western Germany.

Hospital Apprentice 1/c Lee Ray Farrel, 21, son of Robert P. Farrell of the 5100 block 7th st. nw., has been posthumously awarded the Navy and Marine Corps Medal for heroic conduct as a hospital corpsman in the Marine rifle platoon in Guam, July to August, 1944.

Lieut. Herbert L. Guterson, jr., USN(of 1200 block 16th st. nw., has received a Letter of Commendation for outstanding performance as commanding officer of a mine sweeping unit from August, 1944, until March 15, 1945.

Pfc. Nathaniel R. Balthrop, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Balthrop, 611 Morton st. nw., was awarded the Good Conduct Ribbon at the Mountain Home Army Air Field, Idaho.




One way to get there quickly
... but it's much simpler to
SHOP BETWEEN
10 and 3
Shoppers will find things easier if they ride between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. The entire capacity of Capital Transit street cars and buses in the rush hours is needed for people going to and from work.
Do your shopping out of rush hours. You'll get there even faster and more comfortably.
How You Can

Mary Haworth's Mail

Wife Heartily Loves Husband, Calls Him Fine, Enjoys Life and Marriage, Despite His Cruel Rudeness; How Make Him Perfect?

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: The man I married is a fine father and good husband in many ways. I have always thought that, by and large, I am blessed with an especially fortunate marriage, except for his habit of saying any unjust, abusive thing that occurs to him in fits of anger or irritation.

Apparently this is a family failing. He has a sister, now in the early fifties, who displays the same trait in greater measure. She has lost good friends, good positions and otherwise harmed herself in this manner. In his profession my husband has learned to control himself quite well. It is at home that he lashes out with tirades and ugly name-calling, usually when tired.

When he flashes fire he expects me to take it without retort. If I speak in self-defense I am called nagging or quarrelsome. Although I have plenty of spunk in other situations, I hold my tongue with him, for fear he might resort to physical violence if crossed. In his youth he was known to beat up such "offenders." These explosions leave me depressed for days and no apology has even been forthcoming unless (in recent years) I asked for it. Then it is a mumbled, "I'm sorry," without the ring of sincerity.

Aims Rudeness At Her Friends

AT TIMES HIS rudeness extends to our friends. One he tore the telephone receiver from my hand and told one of my dearest girl friends to leave me alone. Again, when one of my students from the college where I teach lingered on the doorstep after making an evening call, he got out a broom to sweep the sidewalk and with forceful strokes almost brushed her into the street. Recently in the presence of my sweet, gentle mother he called me a guttersnipe; then muttered something about my not being grateful for his having married me.

I gave up a promising career when I married him. I am engaged in many kinds of civic work, have held positions of leadership in our busy little town and I know my husband feels I have been a help to him professionally. We have two lovely children and I have found life rich and full of zest. Now, is there a way to help my husband overcome this worst of his faults and give us a more perfect happiness? J. J.

Man Is Beginning To See the Light

DEAR J. J.: Your husband is blessed in his choice of wife and plainly he knows it, as I will explain. Also, by virtue of your sunny, wholesome disposition and ebullient love of life, you have already done a great deal by indirection,—just by the fact of being yourself,—to modify his inbred bias toward morbidly hateful private behavior.

This is told in various glancing significant ways: 1. By the fact that he has "learned," unlike his sister, to practice or at least dissemble courtesy in his business dealings. Which means that in living with you he has been made aware of the form and pitch of disciplined civility, probably foreign to his intimate experience (in the bosom of his family) before.

2. By the fact that actually you can wring a mumbled, carefully toneless, "I'm sorry," from him in recent years. That is an enormous concession of sentiment, also a leg-breaking genuflection to decency, considering his age (of rigidity) and the waspish belligerent influences that shaped him, souring his nature and making him dangerous to cross before he reached manhood. It means that he is beginning, but slowly, to see his bad behavior through your eyes in its true light; beginning to feel twinges of guilt, shame and remorse. When he yields so much as token apology, that is saying a lot—for him.

Wife's Spirit May Heal Him

3. WHEN he called you guttersnipe in your gentle mother's hearing,—thus disgracing himself, humiliating you and affronting her in a manner which disinterested persons would think unpardonable,—he recognized his crazy cruelty while the words still echoed.

His mutterings about ingratitude were partly a crestfallen attempt to justify the shocking jibe, partly a way of making talk to conceal his own recoil to his caddishness.

Your spirit is wonderful, to find his fault so small and marriage to him so rewarding in general, that your only concern is how loyally to help him attain perfection. I think you have found the way; that you have been practicing the right technique for years,—practicing love, appreciation, endless forgiveness and keeping your mind and nerves in balance with a large investment of outside interests. If you can bear with him to a fiftieth anniversary, he may by then have been won by your example to cherish you with the reverence he should. M. H.

Mary Haworth counsels through her column; not by mail or personal interview. Write her in care of The Post.

IT'S ABOUT TIME to try this on a bathing suit which has become too snug. Place two lengths of ribbon or cotton tape down center front, leaving out suit under these bands. More can be used around hem, if needed. D. B.

Carl Standish Takes Bride, Miss Neider

Now on a wedding trip through Maryland and Pennsylvania are Carl Standish, USNR, and his bride, the former Miss Lorraine G. Neider, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Neider, this city.

Their marriage, which took place July 21 at 8 p. m., was followed by a reception in the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Carl Simon officiated at the double-ring candlelight ceremony and Mr. Neider gave his daughter in marriage.

The bride wore a white lace gown with finger-tip veil held in place by orange blossoms and carried a bouquet of white roses and orchids. Mrs. Edward W. Burroughs was matron of honor in yellow mousseline with matching headpiece. Talisman roses formed her bouquet. Miss Doris Neider, maid of honor for her sister, was attired in orchid net with matching headdress. Her flowers were yellow roses.

Kenneth Schmelzler, USNR, was best man and usher was Thomas J. Byrum, USNR.

Among the out-of-town guests were the bridegroom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Cowmeadow, Newcastle, Pa., and Capt. and Mrs. William J. Wallace, Quantico, Va.

For traveling the bride chose a blue and black gabardine suit with patent leather accessories and orchid corsage. The couple will reside here. Mr. Standish is stationed at Cheltenham Naval Radio Base.

Father Must Work to Gain Child's Love

By Myrtle Meyer Elldred

Particular types of problems always come in bunches. One day it will be children who can't sleep, another those who are appetiteless, another incorrigibility. Today it happens to be fathers who cannot get along with their children.

The answer to parent-child relationships lies with the parent, not the child. It is he who must be adult enough, understanding and ingenious enough to right the unbalance. The child will remain as he or she is so long as the parent remains the same.

Refuse Father's Attentions

In all of these cases the children are Mama-babies. They refuse the attentions or affections of the father and turn to the mother. Obviously the father has to woo his way into the affection of a child who has come to disregard him.

Consistently the paternal attitude in these cases is the same. The father has shouted and scolded when the child cried; he has pouted when the child would not kiss him and refused to give the child asked-for attention later. One father even refused to handle his daughter because she wouldn't notice him when the mother was around.

Cases of Delayed Maturity

These simply are cases of delayed maturity. Grownups don't act that way. They recognize that the situation wouldn't have developed had they treated the child in a pleasant and affectionate way from earliest infancy. Some fathers know only how to bounce children about or tickle them or throw them in the air. They do not cultivate the gentle, firm handling for the hundred and one tasks that are to be done for a growing child.

It is the duty of a father to have a happy, affectionate relationship with his child. He may have to work for this, he may have to accept some snubs and return kindness for them. But if he puts his mind to it, he cannot but be successful. Children want to love and be loved by their fathers, it is the fathers who may not give them a genuine opportunity to do so.

Our leaflet, "The Problem of Relatives," may be had by sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope with this request to Myrtle Meyer Eldred, The Washington Post.

The Gentler Sex

By Malvina Lindsay

Ready for Winter

HERE it is August and you're not ready for winter. You haven't your black felt or velvet high crowned hat though the shop windows are full of them. All the girls are wearing theirs with their summer frocks, and Valerie Veneer has her little black fall dress. Everyone in New York, they say, is in black. You must rush downtown and get something before the Nitter cocktail party. You shudder to think how countrified you'd look in your pink rayon.

You sigh wearily at the thought of getting ready for a new season. How time steals up! Just a week ago you finally finished getting together the right costume jewelry for your best summer outfit. Now fall's virtually here, and everyone says there's going to be an early winter because a 30-year cold cycle is setting in. It was bitterly cold last winter in Europe. If it's that cold again, it'll certainly be tough on all those people who haven't any fuel. . . .

Well, at least the house is ready. John has laid in his fuel oil—he's always smart about things like that—and even oil may be hard to get—since so much coal must be shipped to Europe. That's one thing about John, he's always forehanded. He was very smart to have the furnace looked over, and the grates repaired, and the house weather stripped, and the electric heaters checked. Maybe it won't be too bad burning 20 per cent less coal.

YOU WONDER how it will be for the children at school, and if John's office will be adequately heated. What if every place is to be kept down to a temperature of 65 degrees as some are predicting! If it comes to that, you'll all need plenty of warm clothes. How smart you were to lay in those sweaters and underwear last fall. Still, the children are outgrowing them. You'd better look around for some extra things, especially flannel pajamas. Somebody really ought to get some things like that off to the children of Europe. . . .

Thinking of your wardrobe, you feel righteously secure. You were really very smart to get a new cloth coat last fall, even though you felt you couldn't afford it. And how glad you are that you bought a fur coat, even with the tax, a couple of years ago! With the suit you got last spring and your backlog of shoes—you've never missed using a ration coupon—you really won't need much for winter except a dress or so, and some smart little hats and accessories.

All in all, you feel fairly safe no matter how much coal has to be shipped to Europe. Strange, Europe couldn't mine its own coal, as it has plenty of mines. Still though with so many men lost, or crippled and sick, it probably would be hard to do . . . unless they sent women into the coal mines.

OH, YOU ALMOST forgot about stockings! The children will need warmer ones. Better see if you can get some wool socks for John. If the gasoline allowance isn't increased, he may have to wait for buses on cold street corners. Another thing, you must get is a bed jacket. If the house is very cold, you could read in bed at night.

Perhaps you shouldn't have given away those wool dresses to the European clothes relief. Yet those people need them a lot worse than you do. You must not be mean. It breaks your heart to think of them this winter—oh, by the way, you must talk to John about getting some new wool lined leather gloves! He might be able to drive his car. Anyway, he'll be out a lot. And another thing, what about the bed clothing? Well, the blankets are back from the laundry and all neatly put away. You must have the electric pad checked. On a zero night it might come in handy.

All the family zippers are still good. Maybe they'll hold out until Japan surrenders. By another winter Europe will surely mine its coal, and there'll be plenty here. If it just isn't too severe on them this winter. . . .

You look over your list. Not much to get. Yes, you and John have been very smart and forehanded. You really feel snug as a bug in a rug—or a squirrel in a nest. That's what comes from good managing.

Ration Points

August 7, 1945

MEATS, FATS, ETC.—Book four red stamps Q2 through U2 good through August 31; V2 through Z2 good through September 30; A1 through E1 good through October 31; F1 through K1 good through November 30.

PROCESSED GOODS — Book four blue stamps Y2, Z2 and A1 through C1 good through August 31; D1 through H1 good through September 30; J1 through N1 good through October 31; P1 through T1 good through November 30.

SUGAR—Book four stamp 36 good for 5 pounds through August 31. Next stamp valid September 1.

SHOES—Book three airplane stamps 1, 2, 3 and 4 good indefinitely. OPA says no plans to cancel any.

GASOLINE—16A coupons good for 6 gallons each through September 21. B-7, B-8, C-7 and C-8 coupons good for 5 gallons each.

FUEL OIL—Period one through five coupons good through August 31. Last year's period four and five coupons also expire August 31. Period one coupons for 1945-46 season now valid.

Henrys at Resort

Col. and Mrs. James D. Henry and their two daughters, Miss Pearson Henry and Miss Meredith Henry, are at the Oyster Harbors Club, Osterville, Mass.

Jane Davis, Corpl. Arrants Repeat Vows

Sunday at 4 p.m. Miss Jane Davis, daughter of Mrs. Robert Lee Davis, became the bride of Corpl. Louis Francis Arrants, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Arrants, Long Branch, N. J. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. James H. Miers in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, decorated with white gladioli and palms.

The bride was given in marriage by Lee Nickle, and wore a white brocade gown with a finger-tip veil. She carried a bouquet of white roses with an orchid center.

Mrs. Lee Nickle was matron of honor, dressed in chartreuse net and carried yellow roses. Other attendants were the Misses Helen Johnson, Margaret Miller, Mary Davis, a sister, and Marjorie Johnson. They wore aquamarine net dresses and carried American beauty roses.

Maj. L. F. Hutchins was best man, and ushers were Theodore Belote, Lieut. Harold Davenport, Heston Walker and Lieut. Richard Wernecke.

A reception was held at Kelly Hall. Mrs. Davis was gowned in gray with white accessories, and the bridegroom's mother also wore gray with black accessories. The couple is now on a wedding trip to Luray, Va.

Mrs. Arrants attended Columbia Bible College, Columbia, S. C., and her husband attended Princeton University.

Normal Weight An Essential To Longevity

By Ida Jean Kain

Someone with a zest for living remarked that the only trouble with being 50 is that in an hour you are 60 and 20 minutes later, 80! We're glad to learn that time does not hang heavily on our hands after we pass the half-century mark, because longevity is here to stay.

There are 13 million folk past 60 today in America. Many people live to be 80. Some live to be 100! But when the centenarians are asked to what they attribute their ripe old age, their answers differ widely. For every one who claims that hard work and regular exercise prolong life, another stands pat in his opinion that exercise kills.

While we can't answer the questions as to whether a man will live longer if he drinks or doesn't drink, exercises or doesn't exercise, we do know that nutrition plays an important role in longevity. Perhaps not so much in the number of years, as in the enjoyment of the added years. Scientists and nutritionists agree that what you eat between the ages of 40 and 60 determines to a large extent whether you are to have a healthy, vigorous old age, or just old age.

The foods that help to increase well-being are the protective foods, so called because they maintain tissues at their highest degree of vitality. The list includes milk and cheese; fresh fruits and vegetables, with emphasis on the green leafy and yellow vegetables and the citrus fruits because of their mineral and vitamin content; whole grain cereals and bread or the enriched variety and eggs. In general, the kind of meals that extend our prime of life include daily: A pint of milk, two or three vegetables, two or three fresh fruits, one a citrus, an egg and a serving of whole-grain cereal or bread. The vague aches, pains and ryspepsia of old age are often directly traceable to an absence of these foods from the daily menus.

As a person gets along in years, a greater proportion of the calories must be in these essential foods, since fewer calories are needed because of lessened activity. And there is another factor we can bank on; normal weight is essential not only to good health in old age but to longevity. Proof? People who live to a very ripe old age are never fat!

Lieut. Wagner Takes Bride

Mrs. Jessie B. Turner, Lakeland, Fla., announces the marriage of her daughter, Miss Audrey C. Turner, to Lieut. S. Mason Wagner, jr., AUS, late in July. The ceremony took place in Rockville, Md., the Rev. Dr. Henry K. Pasma of the Presbyterian Church officiating.

The bridegroom is the son of Dr. S. Mason Wagner and the late Mrs. Wagner of Washington. He attended schools here and received his B. S. and M. S. degrees at Columbut University.

The bride attended Wilson Teachers College and is a member of the White House secretariat.

Capitalites to Attend Louisiana Nuptials

Among capitalites who have gone to New Orleans to attend the wedding tomorrow of Miss Dorothy Selden Spencer and Judge Stephen R. Collins are Clarence B. Hewes and his sister, Mrs. Robert E. Flowerree, who has been the guest here for a few days of her son-in-law and daughter, Maj. and Mrs. Oliver Hammonds, jr.

Also in the Mardi Gras city are John Collins and Mrs. Lawrence Collins, brother and sister-in-law of the prospective bridegroom.

Group to Hold Dance August 19

El Circulo Interamericano has decided to hold only one dance during August, instead of the usual two, because of hot weather and the fact that so many of the members are out of town.

The group has chosen Sunday, August 19, as the date and later the guest of honor and committee will be announced.

Town Talk

By Elizabeth Churchill

RENO, NEV.—If you're thinking of traveling, don't. If you do, you'll know there's a war on. The Pullmans are filled with soldiers and sailors with orders. They've finished their 30-day furloughs and now they're headed for battle again. Civilians consist of wives and children chasing those last spare days with their men who made the Charter possible. Lizzy Tish and I felt a little unnecessary traveling with this group because some of them, not us, are doubled two and three to a bunk.

Only breakfast and dinner are served on the train, and you must wait for those because the end cars are carrying the wounded, and they are fed first. The children are good, the mothers are patient, and the soldiers put on false grins as home slips away, mile after mile.

The coaches are a color of another horse. They are jammed with servicemen going home on furlough, or just going home. They can't afford the Pullmans, and their meals, day after day, are the unedibles served in lunch boxes sold by a vender, or they get a hasty snack at the station where there is a canteen served by generous ladies of the little towns.

There's no air conditioning in the coaches and dirt and heat are their constant companions.

If you're thinking of traveling, just think.

BUT Reno? They claim its the biggest little city in the world, but screwiest should be substituted for biggest. Nestled on the river bottom like an oasis on the desert, the mountains rising in majestic indifference, Reno continues to be the mecca of gay, sad, screwy, normal, poor and rich divorcees, now augmented by the Army Air Corps.

Like Washington it is a passing scene and sitting in the Riverside Bar is like lunching at the Mayflower cocktail lounge. I arrived in the wake of Katherine Snell. They said the town wasn't the same since Katy left. "They" being the persons of Neil Vanderbilt, Johnny Johnstone and Eddy, the croupier of one of the roulette tables. Katy's passing shot, they said, was tipping Mr. Allen, the manager of the hotel, a quarter when she left.

"See that girl over there?" said Neil, "she's an Army nurse who was a prisoner at St. Tomas in the Philippines. Her husband thought she was dead and he married again."

She was cheerful and bright looking. She has a strange voice from her vocal cords gone wrong. Jap torture.

A GAY party came in including a girl with a huge bunch of red roses. Her name was Churchill, of all things. I thought she was a bride, but the thing was a little mixed up. She had just come from the courthouse next door where she had got a divorce. Her husband sent the roses and he was there, too, a bright looking sailor.

Before they left he'd persuaded her to marry him again and they were on their way to California to be rewed. Anything can happen here.

The entrance to the bar and gaming tables is through two swinging doors and just to sit and watch those who come in is entertainment.

"Through those portals," said Johnny, "come the screwiest people in the world."

Gentry–Weaver Marriage Read

The marriage of Mrs. Myrtle Marie Weaver, daughter of Mrs. Mildred V. Tolson, Washington, and Staff Sergt. Walter F. Gentry, AUS, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Gentry, Charlottesville, Va., took place July 14 at the Church of Christ. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Hugo McCord.

A reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Clem after which the couple left on a wedding trip. Mrs. Gentry is now living in Washington, and her husband has returned to duty in the Army.

Miss Philbin, Alfred Coxe Plan Nuptials

An engagement of interest to Washington is that of Miss Florence S. Philbin to Alfred C. Coxe, jr., son of Judge Coxe of the Federal Court in New York and Mrs. Coxe, New York, which has been announced by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Philbin, New York and Old Lyme, Conn. The wedding will take place early this winter. The young couple will live in Washington where Mr. Coxe is in the Office of the Solicitor, Department of Labor.

The bride-elect was graduated from Chapin School in 1939 and is a member of the Colony Club. She is a granddaughter of Mrs. Eugene A. Philbin, New York, and the late Judge Philbin, and of the late Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Burton, also of New York.

Died 1

ASTORE, THERESA. On Saturday, August 4, 1945, at Providence Hospital, THERESA ASTORE, the beloved wife of Angelo Astore. Remains resting at her late residence, 710 3d st. ne., until 8:30 a. m., Wednesday, August 8. Requiem high mass will be offered at Holy Rosary Catholic Church, 3d and F sts. nw., at 9 a. m. Interment St. Mary's Cemetery.

BOYLE, JOHN S. On Saturday, August 4, 1945, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Alice Hope, Brooklyn Bridge rd., Laurel, Md., JOHN S. BOYLE, the beloved husband of the late Emma J. Boyle, mother of William O., George W., Richard D., and Sidney T. Boyle, Mrs. Irene Studds, Mrs. Lora Burtan, and Mrs. Alice Hope. Services at the above residence on Tuesday, August 7, at 2 p. m. Interment in Ivy Hill Cemetery, Laurel, Md. (Baltimore papers, please copy.) Service by Chambers.

ECKERT, MRS. WILHELMINIA. Suddenly, on August 1, 1945, at residence of her son, Henry Christian Eckert, 9116 S. Crenshaw blvd., Inglewood, Calif., MRS. WILHELMINIA ECKERT. Burial in Prospect Hill Cemetery, 2 p. m., August 20.

FIELDEN, ANNA M. On Sunday, August 5, 1945, at her residence, 1014 Rhode Island ave. ne., ANNA M. FIELDEN, beloved mother of Anna M. Winstead and George P. Fielden, jr. Services at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw., on Wednesday, August 8, at 1 p. m. Interment Fort Lincoln Cemetery.

Died 1

HOWE, WILLIAM THOMAS. On Sunday, August 5, 1945, at his residence, 3 61st st. ne., WILLIAM THOMAS HOWE, the beloved husband of Mary Elsie Howe and father of Allen, Paul and Pvt. Norman Howe, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Frances Brooke. Funeral services at Chambers funeral home, 517 11th st. se., on Wednesday, August 8, at 10 a. m. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery.

SANFORD, LEE. Entered eternal life on Friday, August 3, 1945, at his residence, 6408 Utah ave. nw., LEE SANFORD, beloved husband of Margaret Whitmore Sanford. Services at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw., on Tuesday, August 7, 1 p. m. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

STEPHENS, LELIA EMBREY. On Sunday, August 5, 1945, at Sibley Hospital, LELIA EMBREY STEPHENS, beloved wife of Wood Stephens and mother of Harvey Embrey. Funeral from her late residence, 640 I street sw., on Wednesday, August 8, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment in Prospect Hill Cemetery. Arrangements by P. A. Taltavull.

STORM, ERMA V., On Saturday, August 4, 1945, at her home in Wilmington, Del., ERMA V. STORM, beloved wife of Chris G. Storm and mother of Hazel V. Storm, of Wilmington, and Mrs. A. E. Marshall of Arlington, Va. Interment and services at Arlington National Cemetery on Tuesday, August 7, at 3 p. m.

10 BIG GLASSES OF TASTY DRINKS 5¢
PAR-AID
ASSORTED FLAVORS

NAUSEA due to motion upsetting the organs of balance, relieved with MOTHERSILL'S SEASICK REMEDY
For Land and Sea travel. Results guaranteed or money refunded.
THE WORLD OVER

If you need to BUILD UP RED BLOOD!
Due To Monthly Losses
If you lose so much during monthly periods that you feel so weak, "dragged out" this may be due to low blood-iron—so try Lydia E. Pinkham's TABLETS—one of the greatest blood-iron tonics you can buy. Pinkham's Tablets are also famous to help relieve symptoms of monthly functional disturbances. Follow label directions.
Lydia E. Pinkham's TABLETS

CHEERS AND NOURISHES!
Breyers QUALITY Ice Cream
Ask Your Breyer Dealer for Fresh Peach

How to restore crispness to wilted crackers
When humid weather robs crackers of their crispness—you can restore their oven-freshness in this simple way. Place them in a warm cast aluminum sauce pan or cast iron skillet. Cover—place over low heat for 6 or 7 minutes—and presto, your crackers are as crisp and tasty as ever.
KEEBLER

Made from Premium Grains!
Kellogg's CORN FLAKES
"THE GRAINS ARE GREAT FOODS" W. K. Kellogg
• Kellogg's Corn Flakes bring you nearly all the protective food elements of the whole grain declared essential to human nutrition.
Kellogg's CORN FLAKES The Original

LIKE A BREEZE FROM THE NORTH
How gratefully your parched throat relaxes—after a cool, refreshing glass of that delicious Sealtest Milk. You'll appreciate its taste-appeal and the energy-giving nourishment it brings you, too.
Join in the fun in the Sealtest Village Store, starring Jack Haley, Thursday, 9:30 P.M., WRC
CHESTNUT FARMS
Sealtest MILK
Division of National Dairy Products Corp.

After Honeymoon in Mountains Stackelbergs Will Reside Here

Mrs. Edward Powers Butler, Portland, Oreg., announces the marriage of her daughter, Mrs. Garnett Gardiner, to Constantine de Stackelberg, yesterday at the Presbyterian Church, Rockville, Md. The only attendants were Ralph Totten and Mrs. Norman Robinson, formerly of London and Singapore, both of whom are long time friends of the bride and bridegroom.

Also present was Mrs. Fred Young, a former resident of Shanghai, who is a distant cousin of the bridegroom, and the former Baroness Ungern-Sternberg of Estonia.

The bride wore a street length frock of blue gray crepe with a tulle postilion hat to match with white accessories and a corsage of gardenias. Her only jewels were a strand of pearls.

Luncheon Given at Tofties

Following the ceremony an informal buffet luncheon was given at the home of Mrs. Hans Tofte here who is also formerly of Shanghai. After the luncheon Mr. and Mrs. Stackelberg left by plane for New York.

While there they will be entertained at a reception given by Mr. and Mrs. William P. Hunt. The Hunts were residents of Shanghai where Mrs. Stackelberg lived for 10 years as the wife of Dr. William Henry Gardiner from whom she was divorced following their return to this country on the first war trip of the Gripsholm.

Relinquished Family Title

Since that time Mrs. Stackelberg has devoted her time to lecturing in this country and in Canada on "Our Enemy the Japanese." She is a graduate of Oregon State College.

Following a honeymoon in the mountains the couple will live in Washington.

Mr. de Stackelberg, a native of Estonia, has lived in Washington several years and became a naturalized American citizen last year at which time he relinquished his family title of baron. He recently was divorced from Madeleine Reece Stackelberg who has subsequently married Brig. Gen. Clayton S. Adams, USA (retired), and who is now living in Los Angeles, Calif.

Miss Cummins A Bride-elect

Mrs. David Ervin Cummins, Annapolis, Md., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Martha Anne Cummins, to Lieut. (j. g.) John Street, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Abel John Street, McComb, Miss.

Miss Cummins, daughter of the late Lieutenant Commander Cummins, USN, is granddaughter of Dr. and Mrs. Edwin M. Hasbrouck, Washington. She received her A. B. Degree from Hood College, Frederick, Md., in June.

Lieutenant Street was graduated from the United States Naval Academy, class of 1944, and is now serving in the South Pacific.

No date has been set for the wedding.

By Anne Adams

Cool as a breeze, with easy-to-sew cap sleeves. Pattern 4733 has very few pattern parts. Darts nip in to a wand-waist. May have lower one-button neckline if desired.

Pattern 4733 comes in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20; 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42. Size 16 requires 3 yards 35-inch fabric.

Send 20 cents in coins for this pattern to The Washington Post, 131 Pattern Dept., P.O. Box 174, Station O, New York 11, N. Y. Print plainly size and style number, your name, address, zone.

NOW READY! New Anne Adams 1945 Summer Pattern Book. Cool styles as smart as they are easy to sew. Printed in books are FREE Patterns for hat, bag, gloves. Fifteen cents more brings you this colorful book.

Elrods Plan New York Home

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Floyd Elrod, Lyon Village, Arlington, will leave the Capital area on September 1 to make their home in New York.

The Elrods have two children, Bill and Nancy Anah, the latter a new arrival. Nancy was born at Garfield Memorial Hospital July 26. Mrs. Elrod is the former Miss Mary Gore of Milledgeville, Ga.

TERRY

OH, MISS KANE—YOU STARTLED ME!
I DON'T WONDER, MR. PYZON—WITH MR. WITCH AN' THE SERVANTS DOWN BEING QUESTIONED ABOUT THE JAP RAIDS—AN' TERRY AN' LIEUT. CHARLES OFF SOMEWHERE—IT'S DOWNRIGHT SPOOKY IN THIS HOUSE...
COURSE THERE ARE MARINE SENTRIES ALL AROUND THE PLACE—BUT THE OFFICER SAID I DISCONCERTED HIS MEN! DO YOB FIND ME DISCONCERTIN', MR. PYZON?
WHY—YES, OF COURSE, MISS KANE YOU ARE A VERY HANDSOME YOUNG LADY!
NOW, I DO DECLARE—IS THAT ANY WAY TO COMPLIMENT A GIRL?.. MEN ARE HANDSOME, MR. PYZON... GIRLS ARE PRETTY OR BEAUTIFUL ... DO I MAKE YOB NERVOBS, MR. PYZON?
WHY—NO, NO, MISS KANE—NOT AT ALL....
I'M RIGHT GLAD OF THAT! MR. PYZON, WHAT'S MORE, THEORY ON HOW THOSE OL' JAPS ARE GETTING WORD ABOUT WHAT'S HAPPENING HERE?

MARY WORTH

PERHAPS I SHOULD MAKE IT CLEAR, MR. KOYLE!..CAVE MAN TACTICS LEAVE ME VERY COLD!
OH! ONE O' THEM DAMES WHICH WANTS A GUY TO YODEL UNDER THEIR WINDOW FIRST, HUH?
I'M SORT OF SURPRISED!
AFTER TH' PLAY YA MADE FOR ME AT SCHOOL
PLEASE!.. I DO FIND YOU ATTRACTIVE ..VERY! BUT A NICE GIRL DOESN'T KISS STRANGERS!
OKAY, FLAME! I'LL SEE YA AFTER CLASS TOMORROW NIGHT! THEN WE'LL BE OLD ACQUAINTANCES, HUH?
KOYLE..JUST A MINUTE! I WANT TO TALK TO YOU!

MICKEY FINN

A PACKAGE FOR MR. PHILIP FINN!
OKAY I'LL SIGN FOR IT!
IT'S A WOMAN'S HANDWRITING!
IT'S FROM HER, ALL RIGHT! THE RING MUST BE IN IT—AND HER NOTE!
THANK GOODNESS! NOW, MICHAEL, IF YOU CAN ONLY MAKE PHILIP UNDERSTAND, ALL OUR WORRIES WILL BE OVER
OH, HELLO, MR. CLANCY!
MICKEY—SOMETHING HAPPENED HERE JUST NOW AND I THINK I OUGHT TO TELL YOU ABOUT IT!
—I TRIED TO CONVINCE HIM THAT THE BOYS WERE ONLY KIDDIN', MICKEY—BUT ONE OF 'EM REPEATED WHAT THE DOORMAN HAD SAID ABOUT MINTMORE—AND PHIL WENT OUT WITH FIRE IN HIS EYE!
GOSH! THANKS!

MYRTLE

MR. SMALTZ, SAMPSON IS SELLING SOAP.
AND WHEN I SELL A DOLLAR'S WORTH I GET A NEW BASE-BALL!
THAT'S FINE! I'LL BE HAPPY TO BUY THE FIRST CAKE OF SOAP
I'LL HAVE TO GO GET SOME CHANGE!
BUT HOW DO I KNOW YOU'LL BRING BACK THE CHANGE?
I'LL LEAVE THE REST OF THE SOAP FOR SECURITY!
GEE WHITH, MYRTLE, NOW I CAN GET MY BASEBALL RIGHT AWAY!
HOT ZIGGITY!

DIXIE DUGAN

I KNOW THIS IS AN ODD WAY TO PROPOSE TO YOU, DIXIE—BUT IF YOU SAY "YES"—WELL—HERE WE ARE!
JUST A MOMENT, YOUNG MAN—
WHAT DO YOU THINK I'M RUNNING HERE??
A MARRIAGE PARLOR—I HOPE
HERE—WHETHER I WIN OR LOSE—THIS IS FOR YOUR TROUBLE
?? EH?—OH—SURE—THANKS
I GOT WAIVERS AND LICENSES IN CASE YOU'RE LUCKY
DIXIE—PLEASE—LISTEN—

DON WINSLOW

WE'LL REACH THE TRAIL THAT LEADS TO MY HIDEOUT BACK OF THE FALLS.
COME ON, WINSLOW, IT WON'T BE LONG TILL I HAVE YOU WHERE I WANT YOU.
MEANWHILE
FLAMINGO, NOW TELL US YOUR STORY!
YEAH, WHAT'S THE DIRT?
WE HAVE NO TIME TO POW WOW. WE MUST REACH GRAVES CANYON FALLS BEFORE THE FIEND OR IT'LL BE TOO LATE.

CHIEF WAHOO and STEVE ROPER

TAKE A REST, HOPTOP MAGGIE!—I DON'T WANT THE GUY DEAD—YET!
JUST WANT DO YOU WANT, ZEBRA?
LOOK, ROPER! YOU SEEM PUSHIN' YOUR NOSE INTO MY AFFAIRS FOR A LONG TIME! I THINK I OUGHTA KNOW WHY!—JUST WHAT'S THE YOU AFTER, BIG BOY?
COME ON!—IT'S YOUR ROLL!—PICK UP TH' DICE!
—AND IF I DON'T TALK?
YOU WILL!—I'VE GOT A LITTLE SYSTEM THAT'LL LOOSEN YOUR TONGUE AT BOTH ENDS!

WINNIE WINKLE

OH, DEAR! LOOKS LIKE AN ALL-DAY RAIN!!
OUR BACKYARD VACATION IS RUINED FOR TODAY! THE GIRLS WON'T COME OVER IN THIS RAIN!!!
Y'MIGHT AS WELL MAKE TH' BEST OF IT!!
AS LONG AS I CAN'T GO OUT, WILL YOU PUT SOME SUN TAN OIL ON ME??
HM'PH! HOW'RE YE GONNA GIT A TAN OUT IN THIS RAIN??
OH, WELL—I'M GOING BACK TO THE OFFICE WITH A TAN—NO MATTER HOW I GET IT!!

KING OF THE ROYAL MOUNTED

AN' I FIGURED I'D HAVE T' SHOOT IT OUT WITH TH' MOUNTIES T' SILENCE THIS KID WHAT SAW ME RUB OUT SLICK JON!
I HATES T' RUN OUT ON KING LIKE THIS, BUT...
..OOOH! IT'S FOXY! TH' KILLER MAN!
YOU SAY THE BOY TRIED TO SMOKE ONE OF MCKENZIE'S CIGARS, KING?
RIGHT, DOC.. FOOTLOOSE IS OUR STAR WITNESS. SO WE WANT YOU TO FIX HIM UP IN TIME TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE CORONER'S JURY!

DONALD DUCK

CRANBERRY BOGGS

LOOK, SIR. IT'S THAT LANKY SEAMAN WITH TH' HARMONICA ON TH' DOCK THAT HAS SET OUR DOGS TO HOWLIN'!
BLAST HIM! LOWER AWAY TH' DINGHY AN' BASH THAT FOOL'S HEAD IN—TH' HARBOR PATROL WILL BE DUE ANY MINUTE!
BUT LOOK, SIR. THERE'S SOME LONGSHOREMEN GATHERIN' AROUND HIM NOW—WITNESSES Y'KNOW!
AYE, YE'RE RIGHT, HIGGINS. THIS IS A SITUATION THAT CALLS FER TH' TALENTS OF OL' CAPN "SLIP" HAWSER, HIMSELF! LOWER ME TH' DINGHY!

JOE PALOOKA

BIMMELLMAN RETURNING FROM A SHORT WALK IS STUNNED AS HE HEARS SHTEEGER'S SHRIEK...AND SEES NATIVE FIGURES ON THE PORCHES.
ACH!!
HE RUSHES THROUGH THE DARKNESS TOWARD THE QUAY
☆☆*?!!
W-WHERE'S THE BIG FELLA-BOY? THE ONE WITH GLASS IN EYE... WANT HIM BAD.
NO SEE—ME GO... LOOK-IM.

THE SEA HOUND

THERE IS NO HOPE OF RESCUE.
WE ARE CUT OFF FROM ALL SUPPLIES.
THERE ISN'T EVEN FOOD ON THIS PLATEAU.
ENOUGH OF THAT!
YOU'RE GIVING UP BEFORE WE EVEN START FIGHTING!

SUPERMAN

MXYZTPLK—THAT MUD WAS YOUR LAST FLING!
TEE-HEE-SO YOU SAY, SUPER! PARDON ME WHILE I TAKE THE AFTERNOON OFF!
OOPS! SAY—WHATSA MATTER, CHEF? THE KITCHEN ON FIRE?
NO—BUT SUPERMAN IS!
E-E-E-E!
GOOD-BYE, SUPER! HELLO, SOUP!
YOW!
THE DIZZY IMP! IT'S IMPOSSIBLE TO LAY HANDS ON HIM!
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NAPOLEON

WOULD YOU MIND LOWERING YOUR HOSE FOR A MOMENT?
I'M IN A HURRY. WALK IN TH' STREET.
Reg. U. S. Pat. Office
Dist. by Latimer Newspaper Features
8-7

Today's Radio Programs

TUESDAY — WASHINGTON — E.W.T.

THE WASHINGTON POST
Tuesday, August 7, 1945

	WMAL 630	WRC 980	WOL 1260	WINX 1340	WWDC 1450	WTOP 1500
	News, 6, 7, 8:30. Prelude, 6:05-7. Town Clock, 7:10-9. David Wills, 7:45. Robertson, 8.	News, 6, 7, 7:55. 8:30. Bill Herson 6:05-9. World Roundup, 8. Weather, 6:30.	Top o' the Morning, 5:30-6:35. News, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 8:55. Art Brown, 6:35-9.	WINX News, 6, 7, 8. Jerry Strong, Wake Up With WINX, 6:05-9:00.	Cox Crows, 6-7, Hunnicutt, 7-8:50. 4-H Club, 6:15. News, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:15.	Corn Squeezin' Time, 5:45-6:45. Godfrey, 7-9:45. Mahoney, 7:40. News, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8.
9 :00	Breakfast Club	Fun and Folly With Ed East and Polly	Frazier Hunt	News; Music	Clean Up Quiz	News; Godfrey
:15	" "	News; Holly Wright	Texas Rangers	Music in the Air	Capt. Cash Club	Arthur Godfrey
:30	" "	Holly Wright	Marshall Adams	Alice Lane	What's New	" "
:45	" "		" "	" "	Songs for the Service	Home Service Daily
10 :00	My True Story	News	News; Billy Repaid	News; Music	Bing Crosby	Valiant Lady
:15	" "	Lora Lawton	Treasury Salute	Music Hall	Capt. Cash Open House	Light of the World
:30	Church Hymns	Road of Life	Art Brown at	" "	News; Open House	Evelyn Winters
:45	Listening Post	Joyce Jordan	the Organ	" "	Capt. Cash Open House	Bachelor's Children
11 :00	Breakfast With Tom Breneman	Fred Waring	News; Arthur Gaeth	News; Symphony	Blessed Eventer	Amanda
:15	Ruth Crane	"	Elsa Maxwell	Mendelssohn's	Betti Goes Visiting	Second Husband
:30	" "	Barry Cameron	Take-It Easy Time	Italian Symphony	News; Prize Show	A Woman's Life
:45	" "	David Harum	What's Your Idea	(Beecham)	Cash Hour Party	Aunt Jenny
12 :00	News; Evans	News; Improvisations	News; Wm. Lang	WINX News	Password Please	Kate Smith Speaks
:15	Ted Malone	Look to This Day	Morton Downey	Movie Snapshots	" " "	Big Sister
:30	Glamour Manor	Matinee Today	Talk of the Town	Luncheon Lyrics	News; Missing Persons	Helen Trent
:45	" "	" "	Music for Luncheon	" "	Man on the Street	Our Gal Sunday
1 :00	Baukhage Talking	Nancy Osgood	News; Billy Repaid	News; Bouquets	All Sports Parade	Life Can Be Beautiful
:15	Constance Bennett	" "	Luncheon With Lopez	Musical Bouquets	Tony Wakeman	Ma Perkins
:30	Music Box	Gardening	Stone and Brito	Call to Action—	All Sports Parade	Margaret Macdonald
:45	(Trafton Robertson)	Morgan Beatty	John J. Anthony	(Japan's Future)	Tony Wakeman	Young Dr. Malone
2 :00	(Ida Clark)	Guiding Light	Cedric Foster, News	News; Judge Rhythm	All Sports Parade	Two on a Clue
:15	" "	Today's Children	Victory Matinee	Judge Rhythm	Tony Wakeman	Rosemary
:30	The Fitzgeralds	Woman in White	Queen for a Day	" "	All Sports Parade	Perry Mason
:45	" "	Church Hymns	" " " "	" "	Tony Wakeman	Tena and Tim
3 :00	Account on Music	Woman of America	News; V Matinee	News; T For Two	All Sports Parade	Easy Aces
:15	" " "	Ma Perkins	Palmer House Orch.	T For Two	Tony Wakeman	Janice Grey
:30	Ladies Be Seated	Pepper Young	Victory Matinee	" " "	All Sports Parade	News, Evans
:45	" " "	Right to Happiness	" "	" "	Tony Wakeman	News for Women
4 :00	"Time" Views News	Backstage Wife	Marine Band	News; Rhythm Range	All Sports Parade	G.E. House Party
:15	Accent on Music	Stella Dallas	" "	Rhythm Range	Tony Wakeman	" ; News
:30	News; Evans	Lorenzo Jones	Victory Matinee	Jam for Supper	All Sports Parade	Sing Along Club
:45	Hop Harrigan	Young Widow Brown	" "	" "	Tony Wakeman	" "
5 :00	Terry and Pirates	When a Girl Marries	News; Harmony Hall	News; Music Hall	Band of the Day	Stump Us
:15	Dick Tracy	Portia Faces Life	Small Fry-Art Brown	Music Hall	Sinatra vs. Crosby	" "
:30	Jack Armstrong	Just Plain Bill	Superman	" "	News; Theater	News; City Desk
:45	Singing Lady	Front Page Farrell	Tom Mix	" "	of the Air	The Factfinder
6 :00	News; Henderson	News; Leif Eid	News; Music	WINX News	News; Melody Lane	Mahoney; Shadel
:15	Ida Clark Entertains	Musicade	Frank Young, Piano	Sunset Serenade	Melody Lane	Edwin C. Hill
:30	Earl Godwin	" ; Bergman	Johnson Family	Dinner Date	Sports	6:30 Show
:45	Invitation to Listen	Lowell Thomas	Russ Hodges	" "	Supper Club	News; Harsch
7 :00	Headline Edition	Chesterfield Club	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	News; Marches	Romantic Rendezvous	Ted Husing
:15	Leland Stowe	News of the World	Symphonic Swing	Treasury Salute	Roosevelt Hotel Orch.	Danny O'Neil, Songs
:30	County Fair	Everything	Kathryn Cravens	Walter Kelsey	News with Austad	American
:45	" "	for the Boys	Evening Revue	The Latin Touch	Bible Question Box	Melody Hour
8 :00	Pick 'n' Pat	Johnny Presents	News; F. Singiser	News; Music	Lets Sing, Navy	Big Town
:15	Pleasure Parade	Ginny Simms	Richard Eaton	Auto Answers	Treasury Salute	" "
:30	Alan Young Show	A Date With Judy	Adventures of	Town Opera	News; 1450 Club	Theater of Romance
:45	" " "	" " "	the Falcon	House	Jackson Lowe	" " ; News
9 :00	Guy Lombardo	The Navy Hour	Gabriel Heatter	News; Symphony	News; 1450 Club	Columbia Present
:15	" "	" " "	Real Life Stories	Mozart Hour	Jackson Lowe	Corwin
:30	Radio Harris	" " "	American Forum	" "	News; 1450 Club	The Doctor Fights
:45	Popular Music	" " "	of the Air	" "	Jackson Lowe	" "
10 :00	Waldorf-Astoria	The Man Called X	" " "	News; Memories	News; 1450 Club	Service to the Front
:15	Orch.	(Herbert Marshall)	Curtain Calls	USO Club Dance	Jackson Lowe	" "
:30	Concert Orchestra	Sigmund Romberg	Return to Duty	" " "	News; 1450 Club	Senator Robert Taft
:45	" "	" "	Concert Echoes	Sacred Heart	Jackson Lowe	Evalyn Tyner Show
11 :00	News; Evans	News; Music	News, Billy Repaid	WINX News	News; Don Parke	News; Daly and Hound
:15	Hour of Dreams	Richard Harkness	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Musical Roundup	Don Parke Show	Arch McDonald's
:30	" "	Plaza Hotel Orch.	Moonmist	Traffic Court	" " "	Moondial
:45	" "	" " "	" " ; News	" " ; Music	" " "	Feature Story

W3XO—F. M. 43200 K.C.

7:00 p. m.—Marching to Victory
7:15 p. m.—Twilight Serenade
7:30 p. m.—" "
7:45 p. m.—Milt Herth
8:00 p. m.—News; Dance
8:15 p. m.—Dance Time
8:30 p. m.—Town Opera House
8:45 p. m.—" " "
9:00 p. m.—Easy Listening
9:15 p. m.—" "
9:30 p. m.—" "
9:45 p. m.—" "
10:00 p. m.—News; Guest Star
10:20 p. m.—Concert Hall
10:30 p. m.—" "
10:45 p. m.—" "

CALL TO ACTION

Today's subject—"What Shall We Do With Japan?" BETTY WASON conducts this round table discussion of public interest.

1:30 P. M. THIS AFTERNOON

WINX—1340 on your dia

Cross Trends Noted in Area Trade Indexes

By S. Oliver Goodman

Business indicators in the Fifth Federal Reserve District show cross currents, according to the July monthly report of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond.

June department store sales were 12 per cent higher than in May and 13 per cent ahead of June last year. Wholesale trade in four lines declined 4 per cent in the month and was down a similar amount, as compared with June, 1944.

Employment levels in the district's manufacturing industries continued downward through May, being 6.5 per cent lower than a year ago. However, the overall level of employment in the region, so far as figures are available, shows a tendency toward stabilization, the bank's report indicated.

Bituminous coal output in June was 4 per cent greater than in May, but continued to run 5 per cent lower than a year ago. The number of workers still is declining in the district's imporant mining industry and the average age of miners has risen from 30 to more than 45 years. The report said "it is obvious the coal production trend will be slowly downward until such time as more and younger workers can be recruited in this service."

Business Briefs Of D. C. Interest

J. F. Chester in New Post

John F. Chester of Washington has been appointed general business editor of the Associated Press, according to Kent Cooper, executive director. In his new post Mr. Chester undertakes supervision of the biggest business news story—reconversion to a peacetime economy.

Mr. Chester's broad news experience since he joined the staff of the Associated Press 16 years ago has covered many fields. He has been day editor in Washington and White House correspondent.

His most recent assignment was the United Nations conference in San Francisco. Mr. Chester was born October 17, 1906, in nearby Falls Church, Va., an deducated at Wesleyan University.

UAL Sets New Records

New all-time records were established by United Air Lines for air passengers, mail and express transportation in the second quarter and first half of 1945, it was announced yesterday by W. A. Patterson, president, in a report to stockholders.

Revenue passenger miles for the second quarter totaled 146,666,033 as against 110,752,894 a year ago; mail ton-miles, 5,566,381 as against 4,384,731; express ton-miles, 1,422,222 as compared with 935,698, and revenue plane miles, 9,530,599 as against 7,012,961. Proportionate gains were shown for the half year.

United's net income for the second quarter was $1,898,497, equivalent to $1.18 per share of common stock and $12.22 per share of preferred. In the corresponding period of 1944, net income was $1,814,754. For the six months ended June 30, United's net income was $3,541,785, equivalent to $2.20 per share of common stock and $33.98 per share of preferred. This figure compared with $2,924,837 for the first half of 1944.

'90 Days' for Reconversion

American business, generally, is prepared to resume operations on a minimum basis of 1939 levels within a maximum interval of 90 days after V-J Day, the returns from a telegraphic survey conducted by Bache & Co. reveal.

"The conclusion we reached after studying the replies," said Harold L. Bache, senior partner of Bache & Co., "is that American business has been keenly aware of the task facing it, and while emphasis has remained on having war production come off the line on schedule, the heads of companies have been thinking and more recently have been making real progress in solving the problem of reconversion."

Marks 71st Birthday

The American building Association yesterday observed the 71st anniversary of the opening of the institution, which began as a small neighborhod group in Southeast Washington. Resources are currently in excess of 20 million dollars.

A member of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, the association is headed by Charles H. Kindle with Wilfred H. Blanz, secretary.

Earnings Statements

Loew's, Inc., reports net profit for 40 weeks ended June 7 of $9,312,243, equal to $1.84 a common share, compared with $10,514,646, or $2.08 a common share, for corresponding period last year.

Aviation Corp. reports net income for six months ended May 31 of $1,593,260, or 27 cents a share, compared with $2,317,853, or 40 cents a share, for the same period last year. Net sales for the current half-year were $19,814,423, compared with $33,902,816, or $30,352,816 on the adjusted basis, for the same period in 1944.

Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc., and subsidiaries report for nine months ended June 30 net income of $1,163,904, after preferred stock dividend requirements, equal to $1.74 a common share, against $1,003,708, or $1.63 a common share, for comparable period last year.

Procter & Gamble Co. reports for fiscal year ended June 30 net profit of $19,512,314, equal to $2.95 a share on the common stock. This compared with $19,440,182, equal to $2.94 a share, in the preceding year when a provision for a patent settlement called for a reserve of $5,675,000.

Quotations on N. Y. Stock Exchange

By the Associated Press

Total stock sales yesterday, 490,000; previous day, 510,000; week ago, 909,240; year ago, 1,071,960; two years ago, 563,440; January 1 to date, 222,932,519; year ago, 164,559,660; two years ago, 203,102,330.

Dow-Jones Stocks

New York, Aug. 6.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
30 inds.	163.09	163.69	162.66	163.19	+0.13
20 rails	57.62	57.84	57.24	57.36	−0.05
15 utils.	32.50	32.59	32.39	32.45	+0.03
65 stks.	62.42	62.63	62.17	62.34	+0.02

Transactions in stocks used in averages today: industrials, 31,200; rails, 5,300; utilities, 31,800; 65 stocks, 95,080.

Sales. Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab	66½	66½	66½	+ ½
ACF-Brill Mot	13	13	13	— ½
Acme Sti	27¾	27¼	27¼	— ¼
Adams Exp	7	14⅝	14½	— ⅛
Adams-Millis	2	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
Air Reduction	10	42	41¾	+ ¼
Alaska Juneau	4			
Allegheny Corp	9	4¾	4¾	
Allegheny Pref	11	49¾	48	— 1
Alleg Lud St	3	30½	30¼	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye	3	161	160	— ½
Allied Mills	3	29½	29½	— ⅛
Allied Stores	5	28⅞	28¾	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg	5	46¼	45½	— ¾
Alpha P Cem	7	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
Am Ag Ch Del	1	31	31	
Am Airlines	5	60½	60	+ ¼
Am Bank Note	1	27	27	— ¼
Am Bosch	7	16¾	16¾	
Am Brake Shoe	7	43¾	43	— ¼
Am Carbide & Rad	6	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Am Can	5	98½	98½	+ ¾
Am Car & Fdy	6	54	53⅞	— ⅛
Am Car & F pf	1	113	113	
Am Ch & Cable	2	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
Am Colortype	2	19	18⅞	+ ⅛
Am Distill	5	36	35	— ¼
Am EnausTiling	1	5½	5½	
Am Export L	6	36	36	— ¼
Am & For Pow	13	4¾	4¾	
Am&FP $7 pf	3	106½	106¼	+ ¼
Am & F P 2 pf	5	27⅝	27¼	+ ⅛
AmHide&Leather	5	8⅝	8	— ⅛
Am Ice	7	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Am Locomotive	7	31¼	31⅛	— ⅛
Am Locomot pf	1	115	115	— ½
Am M & Fdy	2	25	24½	+ ⅛
Am M & Met	5	12¾	12¾	
Am Metal	6	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	27	7	7	+ ⅛
Am Rad & St San	17	180	179¾	
Am Rolling Mill	19	20⅞	20½	— ⅛
Am Safety Razor	1	22¾	22¾	
Am Seating	5	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Am Smelt & R	9	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
Am Snuff	1	44¾	44¾	
Am Sti Fdrs	3	33½	32¾	— ⅛
Am Stores	6	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Am Stove	1	24½	24½	
Am Sugar Ref	11	46	46	
Am Tel & Tel	17	180	179¾	
Am Tobacco	3	77	77	
Am Tob B	3	77¼	77¼	
Am Type Fdrs	3	16½	16½	
Am Viscose	3	49¾	49¼	— ⅛
Am Wat Wks	12	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Am W Wks pf	1	109¼	109¼	
Am Woolen	2	22	22	
Am Wool pf	1	119	119	
Am Zinc Lds	9	6¾	6⅝	
Anaconda Cop	16	33	32⅝	— ⅛
Andes Copper	3		13	
Armour & Co	24	9⅜	9⅛	
Armstrong Cork	3	43¾	43	— ⅛
Artloom Corp	2	12⅝	12½	— ⅛
Asd Dry Gds	2	26½	26½	— ⅛
Atch T & S F	9	94¼	93⅝	— ⅝
Atl Coast Line	4	108	108	— 1
Atl Refining	5	68⅛	67⅞	— ⅛
Atlas Corp	3	31	30⅞	— ⅛
Atlas Corp pf	2	57⅛	57	— ⅛
Atlas Tack	3	24¼	23½	— ⅛
Aust Nichols	1	13¾	13¾	
Autocar Co	1	20	20	
Aviation Corp	41	8	7¾	— ⅛
Bald Loco ct	8	26¼	26	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	22	21⅝	21	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	8	33⅝	32¾	— ⅛
Barber Asph	16	32	31¾	— ⅛
Barker Bros	2	27	26¼	— ⅛
Barnsdall Oil	2	19	18¾	— ⅛
Bath Ir Wks	1	19⅝	19⅜	— ⅛
Beatrice Cream	5	42½	42½	
Beech Aire	1	12½	12½	— ⅛
Bell Aire	3	21¾	21	— ⅝
Bell & Howell	1	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat	6	50	49¾	— ⅛
Benef Ind Ln	2	24	23¾	— ⅛
Bess & Co	3	23	23	— ⅛
Best Foods	7	20	19¾	— ⅛
Beth Steel	9	79	78½	— ½
Beth Steel pf	1	141	141	— ½
Black & Decker	1	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox	3	15⅛	15	— ⅛
Boeing Airplane	10	24¾	24	— ⅛
Bond Strs	5	26⅜	26	— ⅛
Borden Co	4	39⅜	39	— ⅛
Borg-Warner	2	41	40¾	— ⅛
Braniff Airw	1	22	22	
Bridgeport Br	6	12½	12⅜	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg	2	41¾	40¾	— ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas	6	27¾	27½	+ ⅛
Brown Shoe	1	55	55	
Bucyrus-Erie	2	15⅛	15⅛	
Budd Mfg	14	15	14⅝	— ⅛
Budd Wheel	7	16⅛	16	— ⅛
Buffalo Forge	1	26½	26½	— ⅛
Bullard Co	1	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Bulova Watch	1	59¼	59¼	— ¼
Burling Mills	8	23¾	23½	— ⅛
Burr Add-Mach	6	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Bush Terminal	3	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Butler Bros	11	18⅝	18½	— ⅛
Butte Corp&Zinc	1	3⅜	3⅜	
Byers (AM) Co	2	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Byron Jackson	1	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
Calif Packing	6	30¾	30¼	— ⅛
Callahan Z-Lead	6	3¼	3¼	
Calumet & Hec	20	6¾	6⅝	— ⅛
Camp'bell Wyant	1	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Can Dry Ga Ale	3	33	32¾	— ⅛
Canad Pacific	37	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Capital Adm A	7	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Carrier Corp	3	24½	24½	— ⅛
Carrier Corp pf	2	62	62	
Case (JI) Co	3	73¼	73	— ¼
Caterpil Tractor	1	38	38	
Celanese Corp	1	47	47	— ⅛
Celotex Corp	1	16	16	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre	2	22¾	22¼	— ⅛
Cent Foundry	2	2⅜	2⅜	
Cent RRNJ	3	16⅛	15⅞	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas	5	34	33¾	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	62	11¾	11½	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio	26	50¼	50⅛	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill	2	9¼	9	
Chi & E Ill A	4	21¾	20¾	— ⅛
Chi Grt W	4	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf	3	28	27¾	— ⅛
Chi & N W	10	41¾	40¾	— ⅛
Chi & N W pf	7	66¾	66	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp	7	108⅝	108⅛	— ⅛
CIT Finan	8	48⅛	47¾	— ⅛
City Ice & Fuel	2	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Climax Molyb	4	37	36¾	— ⅛
Cluett Peabody	3	40½	40½	— ⅛
Coca-Cola	1	140½	140½	— ½
Col Fuel & Ir	7	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
Colum Br cast A	17	37	37	— ⅛
Colum Br cast B	1	37	37	— ⅛
Colum G & El	38	7⅝	7⅝	
Col Gas & El pf	1	103⅞	103⅞	— ⅛
Comi Credit pf	1	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
Comi Cred pf	1	105½	105½	— ⅛
Comi Solvents	1	16⅛	16	— ⅛
Com'with Edis	28	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
Com'with & Sou	36	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Comw & Sou pf	1	105	105	— ½
Conde Nast	23	11¼	11	— ⅛
Consol-Nalrn	2	29	28½	— ⅛
Cons Coppermin	6	4¾	4¼	— ⅛
Cons Edison	17	31½	31¼	— ⅛
Cons Edison pf	1	107¾	107¾	— ⅛
Consol Film Ind	1	4¾	4¾	
Cons Nat Gas	3	17	17	— ⅛
Co nR E Cub pf	3	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Cons Vultee	17	22⅞	21¾	— ⅛
Cons Vultee pf	11	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
Consol'n Coal pf	19	32⅞	32¼	— ⅛
Cont Bak	3	10	10	— ⅛
Cont Can	6	43	42½	— ⅛
Cont Ins	4	50¼	50	— ⅛
Cont Mtord E L	16	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del	10	31¾	31¼	— ⅛
Cont Steel	2	33½	33¼	— ⅛
Cooper-Bess	1	18⅝	18⅝	
Corn Products	2	48¼	48⅛	— ⅛
Corning Glass	2	63	62¼	— ⅛
Cotny Inc	1	6⅝	6½	— ⅛
Crane Co	1	8	8	— ⅛
Cream of Wh	18	32⅝	32¼	— ⅛
Crosley Corp	5	27⅝	27⅜	— ⅛
Crown Zeh & S	1	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
Crown Zerbach	1	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
Crucible Steel	3	22½	22½	— ⅛
Cub-Am Sugar	9	42⅞	42⅝	— ⅛
Cudahy aPck	2	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
Curt Publishing	30	30	30	— ⅛
Curt Pub pr pf	17	14	13¾	— ⅛
Curtis-Wright	109	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Curtis-rt A	6	6⅝	6½	— ⅛
Cutler-Hammer	3	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
Davison Chem	5	26⅜	26⅛	— ⅛
Deere &Co	17	41¾	40¾	— ⅛
Deisel-Wem-Gil	1	40¾	40½	— ⅛
Del &Hudson	5	47	46¼	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	12	12	11¾	— ⅛
Detroit Edison	6	22	22¼	— ⅛
Diamond Match	1	35½	35½	— ⅛
Dist Corp-Seag	6	53⅛	52⅝	— ⅛
Dixie Cup	1	56	56	+ 1
Doehler-Jarvis	5	23¾	22¾	— ⅛
Dome Mines	6	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Douglas Aircraft	10	84	84	— ⅛
Dresser Indust	3	28¾	28¼	— ⅛
Dunhill Int	2	17⅞	17⅝	— ⅛
Du Pone de N	6	161	159½	— ½
Du Pone pf	1	126½	126½	— ½
East Air L	12	17⅛	17	— ⅛
East S Sti	2	57⅞	57¾	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak	21	21	20¾	— ⅛
Eaton Mfg	1	171½	171½	— ½
Ekco Prod	1	54½	54½	— ½
Edis Bros Strs	2	24½	24¾	— ⅛
Elastic Stop N	1	27	27	
Elec Auto-Lite	1	9	9	
Elec Boat	27	53¾	52	— 1¼
El Power &Lt	27	16¾	16⅜	— ⅛
El Pow & Lt $6 pf	1	119	119	— ½
El Pow &Lt $7 pf	6	129	128	— ½
Emerson El M	5	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
Emer Rad & Ph	3	23¾	23½	— ⅛
Eng Pub Service	11	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Eng PS $5½ pf	1	106¾	106¾	— ⅛
Erie RR	9	16¾	16¼	— ⅛
Erie RR pf A	9	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O	1	79¼	79¼	— ¼
Fairbanks Morse	1	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
Fajardo Sugar	1	53	53	
FarnsTel & Rad	12	29¾	29¼	— ⅛
Fed Mng&Smelt	3	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Fed Motor	2	24½	24½	— ⅛
Ferlo Enfin	1	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
Fid P Fire Ins	3	24¼	24	— ⅛
Firestone T&R	6	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅛
Flintkote	6	58½	57¾	— ⅛
Florence Stove	4	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
Fod Fair Strs	2	44	44	— ⅛
Fod Machinery	2	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Francisco Sugar	2	62	62	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph	1	17	17	
Fruehauf Tra	4	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
Gabriel Co	1	48	48	— ⅛
Gair (Robert)	21	6¼	6	— ⅛
Gamewell Co	1	15	15	— ⅛
Gar Wod Ind	16	9¼	9	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont	1	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Gen Am Invest	3	15	15	— ⅛
Gen Am Trans	4	52¾	52½	— ⅛
Gen Baking	10	9¾	9½	— ⅛
Gen Bronze	1	20	20	— ⅛
Gen Cable	1	9½	9½	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	1	28	27¾	— ⅛
Gen Cigar	1	29¼	27¾	— 1⅛
Gen Elec	39	43¾	43	— ⅛

Sales. Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Gen Fods	44½	44½	44½	— ⅛
Gen G & El A	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Gen Motors	68	67⅝	67⅝	— ⅛
Gen Out Adv	18	17	17	— ⅛
Gen Prec Eq	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Gen Ry Sig	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
Gen Real & Ut	8	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Gen Refract	4	24¼	24	— ⅛
Gen Shoe	2	22½	22½	— ⅛
Gen Tel	2	22½	22½	— ⅛
Gen T & Rub	2	32½	32½	— ⅛
Gillette Saf R	6	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Gillette S R pf	2	99	98½	— ½
Gimbel Bros	2	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Gimbel Br pf	2	99	98½	— ½
Glidden Co	2	28⅝	28	— ⅛
Goebel Brew	2	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Goodall-Sanf	2	28¼	28⅛	— ⅛
Goodrich (B F)	2	28¼	28⅛	— ⅛
Goodyr T&R	8	52¾	52⅛	— ⅛
Graham-P M	182	11¾	11	— ⅛
Granby C Min	2	5⅞	5⅞	
Granite C Sti	2	15½	15½	— ⅛
Grant (WT) pf	2	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Gt N Ir Ore ct	1	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf	24	52	51	— ⅝
Gt West Sug	2	30½	30¼	— ⅛
Green (H L)	3	59¾	59¼	— ⅛
Greyhound Cor	8	24¼	24½	— ⅛
Grum Aire Ex	17	36	34½	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	2	7¾	7⅝	— ⅛
Gulf Mob & Oh	16	24¼	23¾	— ⅛
Gulf M&Oh pf	2	72	72	
Gulf Oil	9	53½	53	— ⅛
Hayes Indust	2	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	6	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Hecht Co	1	25	25	
Hercules Motors	1	25½	25½	— ⅛
Holland & Son	2	18	17⅝	— ⅛
Holly Sugar	6	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Homestake Min	6	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
Houd-Hershey B	3	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Household Fin	2	25½	25½	— ⅛
Houston L & P	1	85	85	— ⅝
Howe Sound	2	37	37	— ⅛
Hudson & Man	1	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Hud & Man pf	17	17	17	— ⅛
Hudson Motor	23	26⅝	26	— ⅛
Hupp Motor	78	6⅜	6¼	— ⅛
Illinois Central	13	34¾	34½	— ⅛
Ill Central pf	1	64½	64½	— ⅛
Indpls Pw & Lt	6	24¾	24½	— ⅛
Indust Rayon	2	47½	46⅝	— ⅞
Inland Steel	2	97	95	— 1¾
Inspirat C Cop	1	12½	12½	— ⅛
Interchem Corp	2	42	42	— ½
Internon Rubber	1	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Interlake Iron	3	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Int Bus Mach	1	191	191	— 1
Int Harvester	3	82¼	82⅛	— ⅛
Int Hyd-Elec A	14	6	5⅝	— ⅛
Int Min & Ch	1	20	20	— ⅛
Int Nick Can	9	32½	32¼	— ⅛
Int Paper	21	25	25	— ⅛
Int Pap pf	3	99	98¾	— ¼
Int Shoe	1	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
Int Tel & Tel	61	24½	24½	— ⅛
Int T & T for ct	2	24	24	— ⅛
Interst Dep Strs	1	24	24	— ⅛
Johns-Manvill	2	114¾	114¾	— ⅛
Johnson & John	1	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
Jon & L Sti	17	35¼	34¾	— ⅛
Joy Mfg	1	105½	105½	— ½
Kalam Stove&P	1	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Kan City South	8	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Kan City Sou pf	2	56	56	— ⅛
Kaufmann Dept	4	20	20	— ⅛
Kelsey-HayWh B	3	23	23	— ⅛
Kennecott Cop	10	32	32	— ⅛
Kinney (GR) Co	3	12½	12½	— ⅛
Koppers Co	1	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
Kresge (S S)	1	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
Kress (S H)	5	27½	27½	— ⅛
Kroger Grocery	9	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
Laclede Gas	16	5½	5½	— ⅛
Lane Bryant	1	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅛
Lee Rub & Tire	3	53	53	— ⅛
Lehigh C & N	31	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal	8	3	3	
LehighValCoal pf	2	45¾	45½	— ⅛
Leh Val RR	4	11	11	— ⅛
Lehman Corp	2	22½	22½	— ⅛
Lehn & Fink	2	22½	22½	— ⅛
Lerner Stores	4	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Lib-O-P Glass	1	56½	56½	— ⅛
Libby McN&L	16	9¾	9⅝	— ⅛
Liggett&My B	1	95½	95½	— ½
Lima Locomotive	3	52	51½	— ⅛
Link-Belt	1	45¾	45¾	— ⅛
Lion Oil	1	22	22	— ⅛
Liquid Carbonic	1	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
Lockheed Aire	26	28¼	27¾	— ⅛
Loew's Inc	8	68	67¾	— ⅛
Lone Star Cem	3	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
Lorillard (P)	5	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅛
Louisv G&E A	1	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Louisv & Nash	1	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
Mack Trucks	1	58	57⅞	— ⅛
Macy (RH)	4	53	53	— ⅛
Macy 1st pf	1	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
Mahoning Coal	1	108¾	108¾	— ⅛
Manati Sugar	455	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
ManhattanShirt	1	9¼	9¼	
Marine Midland	24	8	7¾	— ⅛
Marshall Field	6	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
Martin (GL)	10	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
Martin-Parry	2	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Masonite Corp	2	42½	42½	— ⅛
Mathieson Alk	1	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
May Dept Stores	3	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
May Dept Stores pf	1	106½	106½	— ⅛
Maytag Co	3	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Maytag Co pf	2	45¾	45½	— ⅛
McCall Corp	2	40	40	— ⅛
McGraw Hill	1	41½	41½	— ⅛
McIntyre Porc	2	58	57¼	— ⅛
McKes & Rob	11	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
McLellan Strs	2	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
McQuay-Norris	1	23½	23½	— ⅛
Mead Corp	27	15	15	— ⅛
Melville Shoe	1	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
Mengel Co	4	22	21½	— ⅛
Mesta Machine	1	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Miami Copper	1	41½	41½	— ⅛
Mid-Cont Pet	4	27¼	27	— ⅛
Minn-Honey Reg	5	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
Minn-Moline	3	10¼	9¾	— ⅛
M St P & SSM A	2	17	17	— ⅛
M St P & SSM B	6	3	3	
Mission Corp	8	25	24¾	— ⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas	28	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Mo-Kan-Tex pf	51	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
Mohawk Carpet	1	42	42	
Monsanto Chem	3	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
Montgom Ward	17	51¾	51¾	— ⅛
Morris & Esex ct	3	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Motor Wheel	1	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
Mueller Bras	1	36	36	— ⅛
Mullins Mfg	3	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Muray oCrp	10	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Nash-Kelvinat	15	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
Nat Acme	3	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
Nat Airlines	3	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
Nat Auto Fib	10	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Nat Auto F pf	7	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Nat Biscuit	9	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
Nat Can	1	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Nat Cash Reg	2	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
Nat Container	1	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Nat Cylindr G	1	14½	14½	— ⅛
Nat Dairy Pr	12	31	30¾	— ⅛
Nat Dept Strs	2	31	30¾	— ⅛
Nat Distillers	2	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Nat Eng&Stpg	2	42¼	42¼	— ⅛
Nat Gypsum	1	16	16	— ⅛
Nat Lead	5	26½	26½	— ⅛
Nat Linen Sve	1	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Nat Malt&Sti C4	1	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
Nat Pwr&Lt	12	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Nat Steel	1	73½	73½	— ⅛
Nat Sug Ref	5	72	72	— ⅛
Nat Supply	6	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
Nat Sup $2 pf	1	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
Natomas Co	1	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
Nehi Corp	1	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Newmont Min	4	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
Newport Indus	2	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
New